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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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HAMMOND, IND. & SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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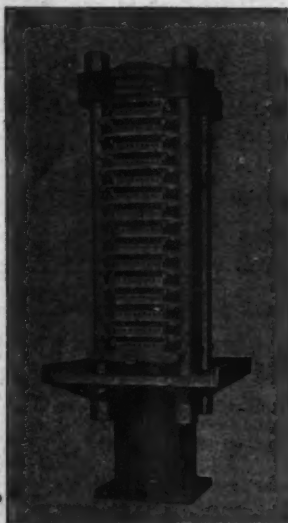
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COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF
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Standard 16-inch 15-plate Press.
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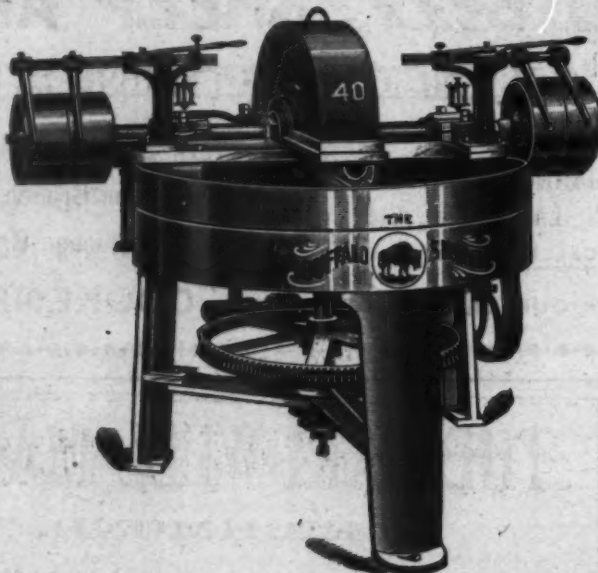
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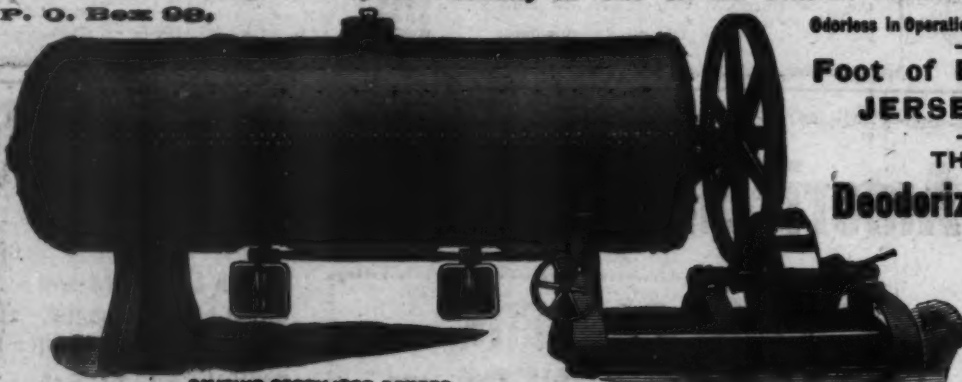
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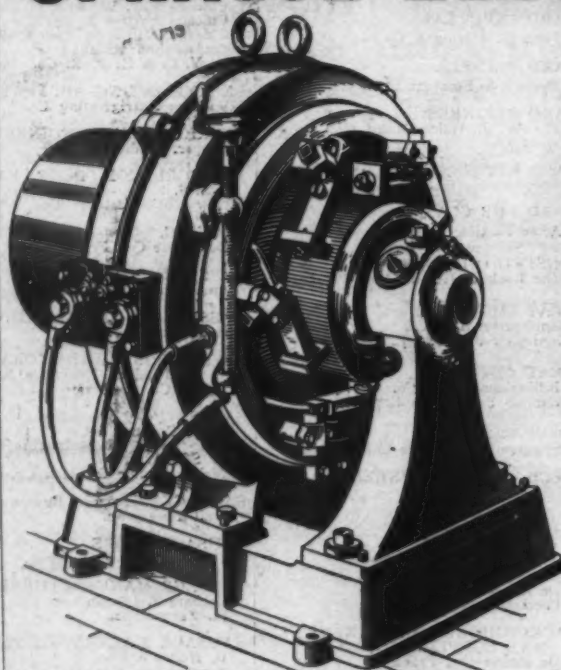
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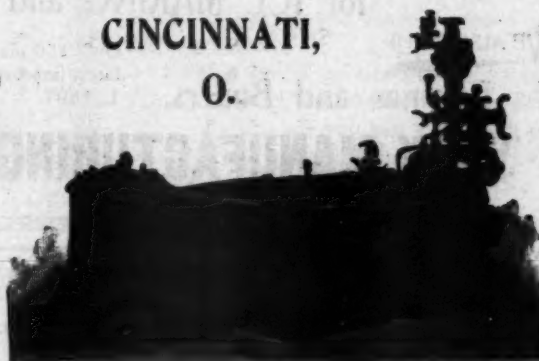
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Ice

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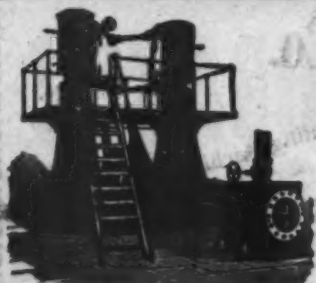
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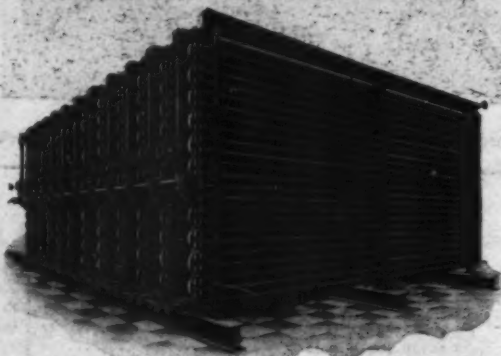
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furnish our customers
just what they require.

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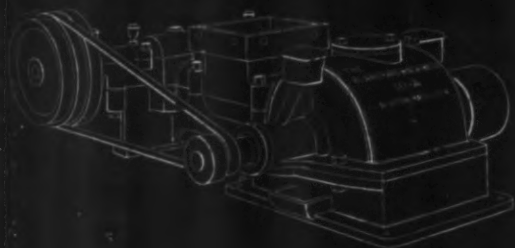
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one that will save
water, coal and
ammonia.

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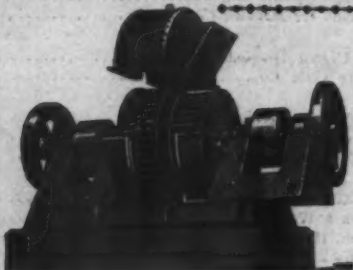
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IS A VERY SUCCESSFUL MILL, WORKING ON AN ENTIRELY
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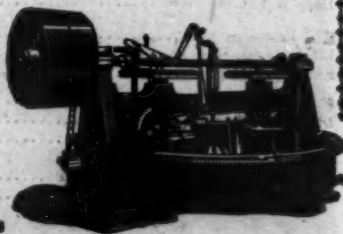
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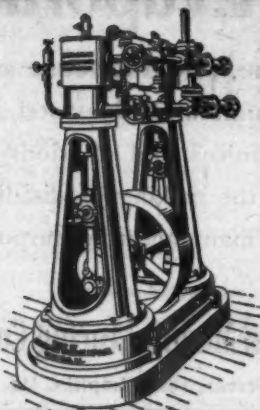
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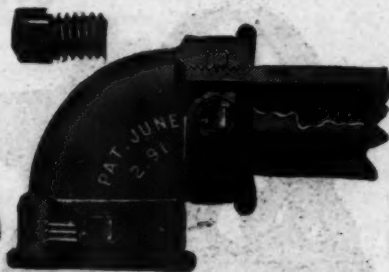
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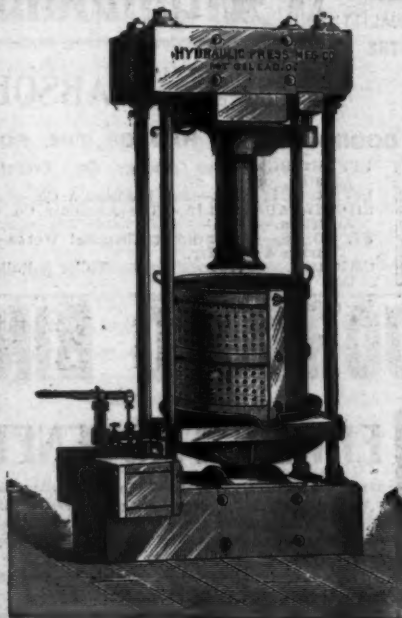
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AMERICAN INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED.

It appears that the Agrarian elements in Germany are about to carry their point in reference to the meat inspection bill. The German Government, which has strongly opposed former attempts of excluding the cheap and wholesome American food products on flimsy pretext, apparently now is to subordinate this question, like many others of international importance, to their paramount scheme of increasing the German navy. The support of the Agrarians and of the Centrists, a large portion of which faction also recruits from the farming section, seems to be indispensable to the German Government for the carrying of a measure which involves the expenditure of many millions for the establishment of a big and powerful navy. Both the Agrarians and the Centrists are just patriots enough to improve this rare opportunity to market their indispensable support in order to exact most stringent terms for the protection of their own selfish interests at the expense of a large majority of German citizens, who are in need of the American supplies of good and cheap food.

The wholesomeness of American products, the exactness of our inspection and the honesty of our trade were at no time more and better established than at present, and the need for all American cheap products was at no time more urgent for the masses in Germany than at this time, with the further prospects of an increased demand for these from the rapidly increasing industrial population of the Fatherland. The exclusion of a large part of the American supply by prohibitory measures and the vexation of the balance by obnoxious troublesome statutes and ordinances is, therefore, distinctly unfriendly. These are actions which ought to be most seriously resented. That the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty are practically killed by the German action on the meat inspection bill may not be very distressing to Germany in view of the difficulties rising against all other reciprocity treaties. Such negative consequences cannot, however, suffice any longer. American interests must be protected by stronger and more forceful measures, by positive actions. We have the products which Germany needs; they are absolutely healthful and the best and cheapest in the market. The permanent natural increase in our exports proves this beyond doubt. The American Government must not permit this normal condition to be disturbed by unwarranted artful barriers.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

Business in the important sections of the commercial world seems to be feeling a general improvement. The financial disasters which wrecked confidence and trade from 1890 to 1894 paralyzed the industrial nerve and carried the consequent inactivity into every line of business from the producer back to him again as a consumer. The causes which led to this are now immaterial except as object lessons. They were generally accredited

to over-speculation, booming, and the vexed money question. Whatever the real cause of this state of affairs its necessities enforced economy, caution, and developed a condition of steadied conservatism which applied to business have gradually, but slowly, rebuilt much of the lost ground during the last six years at needed sacrifice, and thus provided the industrial energy which is settling in motion the agencies that indicate the renewal of a healthy commercial activity throughout the universe.

The state of trade in France has vastly improved since 1897, and that of most of the Continental countries has taken on new life. The fact that business houses, and trade bodies provide sinews of war for extending their trade itself shows that industrial activity is back of it and that there is a general awakening of commercial life. The fact also that Germany, Austria, and Russia, with others, are planning and fostering schemes for finding and cultivating an outlet for their products, at this time, indicates a domestic activity which provides this surplus for export. It also hints that the producing arms of the nations are at work, and that the domestic capacity is increasing. The fact that the rusted wheels of idleness and stagnation are beginning to turn in every quarter of the globe tells the pleasant news of the awakening of trade. England, it is true, has met reverses in many of her export lines, but the undoubted improvement in her internal affairs measurably offsets the results of this inasmuch as she necessarily feels abroad for life at home. But her colonies of Canada, India, Australasia and South Africa have experienced such a revival and such a substantial improvement in the main that the British Empire has gradually evolved itself from the financial wreck into which the wildcat methods of her Antipodean and South African colonies threw her in 1893, when financial institutions in Australia alone failed for over \$400,000,000.

This healthy revival of trade is having, and cannot help but have, its good effect upon our own foreign commerce. We believe that the meat and provision trade of this country will feel this tone equally with machinery and construction branches. Money is feeling a decided movement and exchange is taking on new life. It all points to a broad, deep, substantial underbuilding, from which there must come increasing good results.

CAN TAX BILL DEAD.

Geoghan Bill Alive.

The tariff bill introduced in the Legislature of New York to tax canned goods, was on Thursday killed in committee by a vote of 13 to 9. It was a senseless measure, at best. The bill is now considered dead.

The same committee reported favorably on the bill introduced by Assemblyman Geoghan, of Buffalo. The vital clause of this bill reads as follows:

The officers, boards, commissions and departments whose duty it is to purchase supplies for the maintenance of the inmates of public institutions supported by the State or a county or city, shall only purchase for the use of such institutions meats from animals which are slaughtered within this State.

A BRIEF FOR BUTTERINE.

Should the national legislature pick out one product and hamper or kill it for the simple purpose of enlarging the profit of another product? It is a dangerous precedent to set. Once set, where will the multiplication of such class and selfish statutes end? Congress is now asked to do one of two curious things: Either to lasso and strangle an industry fostered under Government inspection and supervision, for the pocket benefit of another industry, or to turn it over to the mercy of State Legislatures which already belong to these trade vandals.

Butter asks Congress to further tax butterine or to make it subject to the kaleidoscopic laws of States, some of which already prohibit its manufacture, or its sale, when colored, or its sale at all within their borders. Even the burdens now borne by butterine are unjust. If Congress yielded to the prayer of the dairy interests to make butterine subject to the laws of each State into which it would go Congress, by that bare act, would, in other words, be simply enacting a measure which would, in effect, say: "Colored butterine shall not be made in Illinois; butterine shall not be made or sold, colored, in New York State, nor in Kansas, nor in Pennsylvania," nor in other States. Will Congress thus kill a product which the Government chemists say is pure and healthful and which they have endorsed?

and more repulsive. Yet the buttermaker dyes this waxy substance to the hue of his richer summer stuff and foists it upon the market and the consumer as being as rich a cream product as the other. This is a fraud upon the consumer because it is a poorer article, for which he pays the price for a good one. In its natural color such butter would not sell within 33 1/4 per cent. of the better product of the richer summer cream. The dairyman knows this, and would howl at being forced to distinguish between the two substances. Yet these same people tell us of fraud in trade and of the foisting of an inferior and spurious article upon the consumptive market under the mask of artificial coloring. Did any one ever find a creamery marking his output "summer" and "winter" butter?

Color adds no real food value to the product. Then why should either manufacturer dye the substance if the purpose is to give the eating public a substance in its natural color? If this is not the intent, then the maker of butterine has as much trade or moral right to cater to the color-taste of the market as any other product which feels the necessity of enhancing its appearance. If the sole purpose is to mark the difference between butter and butterine by a color line, let the virtuous dairy people give up coloring altogether and leave that art deception to the butterine people, or let both products abandon color and strike the market upon their merits as food products. If color is wrong in one, it is wrong in the other. If, as we have said, the true desire of butter is to have itself distin-

A writer on this subject, in a Jersey paper, says:

"I have always felt that it was morally as right for the oleo man to use coloring in his grease as it was for the buttermaker to use it in his tallowy (winter) stuff. * * * If it must be used, why not the Government issue revenue stamps to be used on every roll of butter or oleomargarine, thus showing to the purchaser that it is colored * * * and create a fund to pay the expenses of seeing that the law is complied with?"

The user of coloring, to improve the appearance of his own product, has no right to ask for the exclusive right to do so. Butter and cheese are both colored to cover up deficiencies.

The dairy interests further attempt to burglarize Congress for an act against butterine upon the plea that it is in the interest of the public health.

A large quantity of the butter used in this country is made from unsanitary milk drawn from the animal under filthy conditions, in foul surroundings and carried in dirty, stinking vessels. The cream is impregnated with disease, is unpasteurized or sterilized and uncooked, thus acting as a vehicle for not only spreading the original diseases of the cow, but the germs also of the barnyard and the bacilli propagated in carelessly handled, uncleanly and dirty cans. The army of dairy commissioners and milk inspectors in various cities and States is other evidence of this awful fact.

Butterine is made of perfectly healthful ingredients all of which—except the 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. of cream which is used—are

ANALYSES AND TESTS.

Factory.	Melting Point, Degrees F.	Paraffine.	Noxious Ingredients.
Armour Packing Company, Kansas City.....	91.8	no trace	none
Braun & Fitts, Chicago.....	95.6	no trace	none
Capital City Dairy Co., Columbus, O.—			
Buckeye	90.1	no trace	none
Purity	93.6	no trace	none
Friedman & Co., Chicago.....	90.2	no trace	none
Goshen Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.....	90.8	no trace	none
G. H. Hammond Co., Hammond, Ind.....	94.5	no trace	none
Arthur Jordan Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....	86.5	no trace	none
W. J. Moxley, Chicago.....	92.4	no trace	none
Oakdale Creamery Co., Providence, R. I.....	94.8	no trace	none
Swift and Company, Chicago.....	95.8	no trace	none
Union Dairy Co., Cleveland, O.....	86.8	no trace	none
Vermont Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.....	89.0	no trace	none

Upon what ground does butter ask that butterine shall be taxed out of existence or be turned over to the political outlawry of certain States? Let us see.

The chief reason urged is that it is colored in imitation of butter. The natural inference from this is that butter is sold in its natural color and that the artificially colored butterine is therefore an imposition. The average housewife actually believes that the rich yellow color of the butter which she sees in the pail is its natural one produced by the cream. She buys by sight, believing that the rich yellow before her is but the reflection of the true natural richness of the dairy cream, when it is nothing of the sort. The dairy people have perpetuated this delusion for a generation, and now claim the sole right to still use this deception. How many creameries would say to the consumer, in comparing a lighter to a yellower butter: "This has the same richness as that only that has a little more coloring matter in it—a little deeper dyed. The buttermaker will not do so, and he will not have the Government unmake his stuff. His summer butter is richer in butter fats than his tallowy stearine from the poorer winter weeds and grasses. Its natural color looks white

guished from butterine then let the United States Government tax the whole dairy industry for the purpose of insuring a healthful product from each dairy and force all butter and butterine to be sold under Government stamp. Let the revenue stamp of butter be one color and that of butterine another color. Then let the factories color their products as they like. No one familiar with dairy products will deny that milk and cream get full of filth before reaching the factory, all of which is not eliminated; can not be. This does not take into consideration the question of tuberculous disease in the dairy herd.

Every city and every State which has much to do with milk finds the necessity for strict inspection of milk intended for human consumption. This fact preaches a sermon. This same milk is as dangerous when going into the butter factory, as it is when going into the grocery or milk store. That being so milk and butter should be rigidly supervised and inspected; that is, if the public health is the matter to be considered. Then, the creamery product should help pay for this inspection. The stamp system would provide an equitable fund to pay for this inspection and at the same time keep the line between butter and butterine well defined.

previously cooked and purified. Every farmer's wife and Gentile kitchen of this country use lard—common lard "It is all right there," the dairyman says. Now the neutral lard in butterine is the finest and most scientifically treated product of the pure leaf fat. That is one ingredient, cottonseed oil is another ingredient, of butterine. This ingredient is known as butter oil. It can only be made from the selected seeds of the cotton plant which make this grade that is finer than "prime yellow." It is as rich and as good as olive oil. That component is healthful in every respect. Oleo oil is beyond criticism in this country or Europe. The finest grade of oleo oil, made from the choicest of the beef caul is another ingredient of butterine. Every household uses common beef fat in the daily meal without any thought of holy horror. Yet, the dairy people ask Congress to hold up the hand aghast at the refined and scientifically perfected oleo oil which becomes part of this healthful table compound called butterine. Cream, from 25 per cent., to 40 per cent., makes up the other ingredient of butterine. Now combine all of these ingredients. Have you a dangerous food? Every food laboratory, and

food expert of any note, has pronounced for the healthfulness of this factory product. But the filth which the butterine factory throws from cream to render it fit for its associates in the compound product is simply revolting. A can of it shipped to The National Provisioner Laboratory exploded soon after its arrival. It was garnered under our own eyes. We have found residues in even decent butter. They would surprise the average rural dairyman who really believes that his product has a cleanliness about it which gives it to his sight the holy aspect of godliness. We saw its filth and think differently.

It has been stated by an incautious chemist of a State agricultural department that he found 10 per cent. of paraffine in butterine and that he analyzed butterine which had a melting point of 102° F. If such were the case the sample was either a prepared one which was imposed upon him, or it was a sample from an illegal factory which did not have the right to manufacture this product.

Some time ago we analyzed reputed samples of the products of every Government inspected factory in this country; no other kind of factory is allowed to make butterine. Since the statement of the chemist above referred to, J. C. Duff, S. B., the chief chemist of The National Provisioner Laboratory, has conducted experiments with and made analyses of actual samples from packages which were taken from the existing stocks of all but four of the Government-inspected butterine factories in the United States. This was done to verify former tests in an effort to discover the product and the factory making the product which it was claimed contained paraffine and had a higher melting point than the temperature of the stomach.

In the analyses made, our tests were for melting point, for paraffine and for noxious ingredients, other than "butter color." After weeks of thorough and patient work by this careful food expert we are enabled to announce the above as a summary of the results of his investigations.

As a standard of comparison we took the excellent "Cloverdale" butter manufactured by the Fox River Butter Company. Its melting point was 91.5° F., and that of the Briar Cliff product melted at about the same degree F. The samples of former analyses of the three butterine factories—Dold, Kansas City; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, and the Grove-dale, Camden, N. J.—which did not get in time for the above verification tests, melted in former tests below 97° F., the temperature of the stomach being about 99° F.

In view of the above laboratory tests of samples from every factory it is a calumny to say that 10 per cent. or any per cent. of paraffine is found in the butterine of a government inspected factory or that the product of one of these factories melts at a higher temperature than even 98° F., much less at 102° F., as was erroneously stated. The purpose in making such a claim was evidently to leave the inference that butterine can not be melted by the stomach, whose heat is only about 99° F., and hence the further inference that butterine is unassimilated, or digested.

On the basis of our analyses we make the statement here, and we do it upon weeks of careful laboratory tests by a competent food expert and analytical chemist, that no chemist or other person can produce a tub of butterine—an original package—made at a Government-inspected factory of this country which has even a trace of paraffine in it, which has a higher melting point than the temperature of the human stomach, or which contains any noxious ingredient of any kind whatever, unless "butter color" be termed such. We are ready to verify our statement either before the Congressional committees or to any committee which desires such verification in a Washington laboratory or elsewhere. We have given the facts as we have found them without fear or favor. The figures speak their own truth.

We have found mixtures in creamery butter, but we are making no fight on this score. It was a mere scientific discovery, that's all.

We openly challenge the butter interests or their analysts to name the factory, the brand of butterine and the ingredient which will contradict the facts we have stated, and go with us to any reputable laboratory or chemist to verify their contention or any other which will contradict our own analyses. Butter has an amazing brazenness before Congress and its fallacies will kill its case. If our contention can be upset by laboratory tests we will fight butterine to the end.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

EASIER PRICES FOLLOWED BY REACTIONS—THE UNDERTONE BETTER THAN AT ANY TIME LATTERLY, UNDER MATERIALLY INCREASED EXPORT DEMANDS—POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER FLUCTUATIONS IF WARRANTED BY HOG SUPPLIES—RECENT COLD WEATHER MAY HAVE TENDED TO KEEP HOG RECEIPTS MODERATE—OUTSIDE SPECULATION DOES NOT ENLARGE.

There has been more decided reason for a healthier tone to affairs this week than for some time previously; at least so far as considering actual demands for the products, as the export interest has materially increased. At the same time there have been feeble fluctuations to an easier basis, but more particularly early in the week. It is quite possible that if hog supplies should show up large gain that there would be a relaxation of strength, while we think the near future of prices depends more upon the supplies of hogs than from an exhibition of export demand, while unquestionably this latter is markedly improved. There are people with the opinion that the moderate receipts of hogs for a few days can be accounted for in the severe weather over the West, that when the temperature is more moderate that there will be sufficient supplies of the swine to provoke a disposition to keep prices of the products down on the part of the packers. At the same time there are healthier conditions coming up, which would throw prices more in the seller's favor for the products in the event of a not over liberal supply of hogs. It looks as though exporters are compelled to buy; they have certainly furnished some large orders this week for both meats and lard, while their buying operations have run up to deliveries in the summer months. Unquestionably, the foreign markets are holding much lighter stocks than usual with them at this time of the year, and while they have been piecing out with the products of their home-grown hogs they have been using these so freely that at an earlier date than usual, in most sections, they have used up the surplus of them. Mail advices, and indeed cable accounts for that matter, have implied that feature. Germany and Austria, particularly, in these advices, have indicated nearly an "end of large supplies of hogs." Hence, demands for lard from these directions this week have been especially of a more urgent character, while meats have had decided attention. Then again, other sources on the Continent are either buying or getting ready to buy. Marseilles, in its conservative attitude over buying for some time, not only provisions but cotton oil, now feels like taking hold of both, with expectations that the market will be further against them, in the satisfaction of generally delayed demands and the necessity of replenishing small stocks. But however improved this export demand, with the indi-

cations of the near future showing greater briskness, permanently higher prices can not be calculated upon if hog supplies should materially enlarge, as the desire will naturally be to get hogs upon a more reasonable basis with the products, while the latter may be shaken up in price to accomplish it. Of course there are expectations on the part of a portion of the trade that March will show higher prices, decidedly so; leaving out the contingency of hog supplies there would be no reason why at least a moderate advance should not be made. Not more than a moderate advance, however, in our opinion, can be looked for, while to hold it along fairly well through the month would be doubtful as the prices of hogs are not yet right for the packers. There has been a good deal of long stuff cleaned out this week, particularly of lard, while when the disposition is to take hold of the products for an advance, a small profit satisfies the operators, while any pressure from them brings about a reaction. There is not a large contingent among the outsiders taking kindly to provisions either on the long or short side, and where they are operating at all they quit holdings on small changes to prices. The operations are more on the part of the larger dealers, while when some large lines have been unloaded, and which included on one day 20,000 tierces long lard, there was a more promising look of the speculative situation, after temporary weakness. But we see nothing yet to imply that the speculators are ready to assist an upward movement even if the export demands warrant it, while that if they attempt to force prices up that they are likely to get out promptly without straining for more than moderate profits. At this writing it looks as though there would be an increase of about 10,000 tierces in the stocks of lard at the West for the month, but the complete statement of stocks will probably be found at the close of this review. The general statistical position is highly encouraging for better prices, but too much depends upon the contingencies referred to to expect permanently firmer conditions. The New York market has had a little better demand from the English shippers for steam lard, both Western and city; it has had also more of an inquiry for refined from the Continent. The compound lard trading here is slack, although the prices of the product are sustained. But decided strength is needed to the market for pure lard to expect improved demands for the compound. The city cutters are not so confident over the prices of meats, although they are not offering them at all freely, while there are fairly active demands from near sources of consumption. The Cuban demands are more general, but they call mostly for moderate quantities, as more money must be had down there from their crops before there is large buying here.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,567 bbls. pork, 12,407,538 lbs. lard, and 15,967,277 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 6,383 bbls. pork, 13,416,930 lbs. lard, and 19,267,224 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 3,166 bbls. pork, 7,827,398 lbs. lard, and 12,618,067 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,032 bbls. pork, 7,866,231 lbs. lard, and 15,435,525 lbs. meats.

BEEF HAMS.—Demands are slack, while buyers have a slight advantage; car lots, offered at \$20.50.

BEEF.—The English shippers are doing little, while home trade demands are moderate; but supplies are light and prices are firmly held. City tierced extra India mess, \$18.00 @18.50; barreled, extra mess, \$10.50 @11.00; family, \$13.00 @13.50; and packet, \$11.50 @12.

CANNED MEATS are unsettled in price and rather favor buyers; 1-lb. cans, \$1.50 @1.75; 2-lb. cans, \$2.50 @2.75; 4-lb. cans, \$4.95 @5.45; 6-lb. cans, \$8.25 @9.00; and 14-lb. cans, \$18.00 @21.50.

On Saturday (24th) hog receipts West, 46,000; last year, 38,000. There was a good deal of pressure to sell the products, and the market left off with declines for the day of 17 @20c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 10 @12 points for ribs. Selling of longs was the feature. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.12; city lard, \$5.65. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; S. A., \$6.65; do. kegs, \$7.85. Compound lard, 6 @6 1/2c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.50 @11.50, 75 bbls. city family at \$13.25, short clear, \$12.00 @12.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10 @10 1/2c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7 1/2 @7 1/4c; 10 lbs. average, 7 1/4 @7 1/2c. Hogs, 6 1/2 @6 1/4c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 68,000; last year, 71,000. There was continued liquidation of the products, and the offerings taken up by the packers, with declines for the day of 2 @5c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 2 @5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.05; city lard, \$5.65. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.30; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Compound lard, 6 @6 1/2c. In pork, sales of 225 bbls. mess at \$10.50 @11.25, 100 bbls. city family at \$13.00 @13.50. In city cut meats, sales of 750 pickled shoulders at 6c, 2,500 pickled hams at 10 @10 1/2c, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7 1/2 @7 1/4c; do., 10 lbs. average, 7 1/4 @7 1/2c. Hogs, 6 1/2 @6 1/4c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 54,000; last year, 80,000. The products opened stronger on the small receipts of hogs, but there was a good deal of selling, supposed by Cudahy and Armour, which cause a reaction, rallying again on buying by Swift, with a marked in-

crease of export demand, closing at an advance for the day of 7c for pork, 7 points for lard, and 2 @5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard sold at \$6.05 for 500 tierces for United Kingdom; city lard, \$5.65. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Compound lard, 6 @6 1/2c. In mess pork, sales of 800 bbls. for export at \$10.50 @11.25. Hogs at 6 1/2 @6 1/4c. No other changes in prices.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 58,000; last year, 85,000. The products opened firmer on moderate receipts of hogs, but became easier, with some large long lines offered, and closed with declines for the day of 12 @15c for pork, 2 @5 points for lard, and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.06; city lard, \$5.65. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Compound lard, 6 @6 1/2c. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$10.75 @11.25, city family at \$13.00 @13.50, short clear at \$12.00 @13.00. City cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7 1/2 @7 1/4c; 10 lbs. average, 7 1/4 @7 1/2c. Hogs, 6 1/2 @6 1/4c.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 54,000; last year, 64,000. The products opened firm and closed unchanged to 2c higher on pork, 2 @5 points up on lard and 5 @7 points up on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.05. No other changes in prices.

On Friday the market opened slack and a little lower for the products but afterwards recovered with increased buying. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.05; refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; S. A., \$6.60; do. kegs, \$7.75. Compound lard, 6 @6 1/2c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.25 @11.25; city family, \$13.00 @13.50; short, clear, \$11.75 @12.75. City cut meats are dull and easier; 12 lbs. average pickled bellies, 6 1/2 @6 1/4c; 10 lbs. do., 7 @7 1/2c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10 @10 1/2c. Hogs, 6 1/2 @6 1/4c.

New York stocks, March 1: 5,137 bbls. old and new pork, 6,208 bbls. do., last month, 12,612 bbls. do. March 1, 1899. Stocks of lard, 9,437 tierces prime lard (14,208 tierces February 15), 184 tierces off grade, and 2,236 tierces stearine; total, 11,857 tierces, against 18,464 tierces February 15.

The Chicago stocks were a little larger than expected, but on the whole invited a sentiment that the month might show better prices from the statistical position alone; the stock of lard there, made from October 1, 1898, to the present time, was 108,821 tierces, while last year this time 144,007 tierces were held; of pork, old and new, 102,277 bbls. held, against 106,694 bbls. February 1, this year. Of hams, sweet pickled, 40,703,102 pounds, against 34,485,153 pounds February 1. Of short ribs, 18,132,808 pounds, against 17,620,497 pounds February 1. The full statement is printed elsewhere in this publication.

The world's visible supplies of lard are highly encouraging for an increased export demand and for a firmer tendency, and which caused the reaction to-day after a weak opening; they showed a total supply of 277,942 tierces, against 283,972 tierces February 1, and 378,900 tierces March 1, 1899. They included 65,000 tierces in Europe and 60,000 tierces afloat, or a total of 125,000 tierces, while February 1 there were in Europe and afloat 133,000 tierces, and March 1, 1899, 165,000 tierces. The total supply is shown to be over 100,000 tierces less than a year ago, while the exports since November 1 have been about 100,000 tierces less than then.

THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Berlin, March 1.—Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader, made the following statement to-day regarding the probable fate of the Meat Inspection bill:

"There is a majority in the Reichstag in favor of the present form of the measure. It depends wholly upon the Government whether the bill will pass in that form. I am in doubt as to whether the Government is sufficiently informed concerning the serious effect the passage of the bill will have in the United States and upon the trade relations between the two countries. I believe the Government will yield in this matter, because the Agrarians control the defeat or acceptance of important projected legislation, notably the Naval Augmentation bill."

Views similar to those expressed by Dr. Barth are held generally among well informed members of the Reichstag.

DR. STILES ON GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Dr. C. W. Stiles, zoologist of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, who has returned from Berlin, where he was stationed as attache at the American embassy, in speaking of the German meat inspection bill, said:

"That the report of the subcommittee to the meat bill committee of the Reichstag is not especially friendly to foreign meats is not at all surprising. The action, if accepted by the German Government, would prevent the importation, not only of canned, corned and pickled meats and sausages, but also livers and sausage casings and maybe lard also."

"I do not see how the amendments to the Government bill as thus proposed could be

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for supplying the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital with fresh and salt meats and milk for six months beginning April 1st, will be received up to noon of March 8th. Specifications may be obtained at office of hospital.

H. J. LEONARD, Steward.

COMING EVENTS.

1900.
March 6.—Panhandle Livestock Association, meets at Canadiana, Tex.
March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth.
March 13-14.—Texas Swine Breeders' Association, annual session, Ft. Worth.
October —.—National Livestock Exchange, annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
November 13-15.—Illinois Livestock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

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acceptable to the German Government. It would remove so great an amount of imported food from the German market that the meat diet of the poor man would necessarily be restricted, since he could not afford to pay the prices which would be demanded by the German producers.

"If we assumed that the German producer was in a position to cover the meat demand to-day there are no indications that he could do this four or five years from now. In fact, everything points in the opposite direction. From present prospects Germany appears to be in the position where she must either decide to check her industrial progress, thus losing her export trade, and turn to agricultural pursuits, or she must consent to become more and more dependent upon the larger agricultural countries for her food supplies. One point seems to me absolutely beyond question—namely, that Germany is in far greater need of our meats and other cheap food supplies to-day than we are in need of the German market for our foods."

ADDITIONAL EXPORTS.

Supplemental review of our exports for January, 1899 and 1900, corrected to February, 1900, and a comparative statement of the same for the seven months ending with January of these years:

Sheep, 1899, 17,119 (\$115,336); 1900, 8,775 (\$62,141); seven months, 1899, 57,188 (\$288,015); 1900, 56,382 (\$242,602).

We also shipped, seven months, 1899, \$141,382 worth of poultry and \$168,638 worth for the same period of last year.

Fish and fish products, 1899, \$319,303 worth; 1900, \$361,376 worth; seven months, 1899, \$3,946,090 worth; 1900, \$3,616,302 worth.

Hides and skins other than furs, 1899, 659,205 lbs. (\$64,644); 1900, 770,591 lbs. (\$79,878); 7 months, 1899, 6,675,535 lbs. (\$611,760); 1900, 4,180,574 lbs. (\$467,804). Of these Germany took 1,797,866 lbs., and British North America 1,844,530 lbs.

Cottonseed oil cake and oil cake meal, 1899, 151,093,657 lbs. (\$1,286,229); 1900, 146,530,439 lbs. (\$1,480,487); 7 months, 1899, 660,204,205 lbs. (\$5,597,567); 1900, 750,853,997 lbs. (\$7,104,501).

Lard oil, 1899, 93,011 gals. (\$43,001); 1900, 66,463 (\$29,102); 7 months, 1899, 440,765 gals. (\$204,065); 1900, 543,680 gals. (\$240,070). Our total exports of fish, lard, whale and similar oil for the seven months of 1899 amounted to 1,529,859 gals. (\$458,258); 1900, 1,403,081 gals. (\$495,472).

Cottonseed oil, 1899, 8,389,517 gals. (\$1,955,507); 1900, 7,100,740 gals. (\$2,238,573); 7 months, 1899, 31,519,920 gals. (\$7,612,205); 1900, 29,873,344 gals. (\$8,293,887). Last year for the seven months, France took over 12,000,000 gals., and 8,500,000 gals., showing a falling off of 4,000,000 gals., evidently due to provincialism. Germany took nearly 1,000,000 gals. more than the previous year, and the United Kingdom 1,500,000 gals. less; other Europe over 2,000,000 gals. more, taking in 1899, 10,500,000 gals., and in 1900, 12,875,000 gals. Mexico increased her takings from 1,508,000 gals. in 1899 to 2,558,000

gals. in 1900, and Cuba increased her patronage from 18,497 gals. in 1899 to 108,516 gals. in 1900. Puerto Rico trebled her small imports of cotton oil. Other Asia and Oceania besides British Australasia took in 1899 300 gals.; in 1900, 12,512 gals.

Canned beef, 1899, 3,550,637 lbs. (\$322,674); 1900, 6,353,282 lbs. (\$596,519); seven months, 1899, 25,671,879 lbs. (\$2,358,472); 1900, 39,473,270 lbs. (\$3,658,574). Showing an increase for the seven months of 1900 over the same period of 1899 of nearly 14,000,000 lbs., which was largely influenced by the South African war. Of the total for 1900, Great Britain took 23,455 lbs. and paid \$2,191,249 for it. Africa alone is credited with 9,835,789 lbs. of canned beef for seven months of 1900, as against 3,175,820 lbs. for the same period of 1899.

Fresh beef, 1899, 20,213,128 lbs. (\$1,706,925); 1900, 20,340,074 lbs. (\$1,897,920); seven months, 1899, 148,773,557 lbs. (\$12,485,044); 1900, 189,396,159 lbs. (\$17,325,551), thus showing an increase of 40,000,000 lbs. for 1900 over 1899.

Lard compounds (cottonseed, lardene, etc.), 1899, 1,812,619 lbs. (\$97,311); 1900, 2,667,815 lbs. (\$139,897); seven months, 1899, 12,406,781 lbs. (\$684,812); 1900, 15,844,063 lbs. (\$847,904).

We exported for the seven months of 1899 \$1,116,255 of casing for sausages and \$1,307,195 worth in the same period of 1900.

Mutton, seven months, 1899, 256,278 lbs. (\$19,954); 1900, 597,425 lbs. (\$49,057).

Our total exports of provisions for January, 1899, amounted to \$15,645,049; 1900, \$13,066,561; seven months, 1899, \$102,094,897; 1900, \$106,453,935.

Cottonseed, 1899, 9,605,581 lbs. (\$50,743); 1900, 7,384,880 lbs. (\$47,675); seven months, 1899, 19,469,152 lbs. (\$118,543); 1900, 27,294,801 lbs. (\$173,268).

Soap (toilet and fancy), seven months, 1899, \$182,967 worth; 1900, \$245,997 worth. Other soaps, seven months, 1899, 15,694,628 lbs. (\$497,466) seven months, 1900, 24,343,369 lbs. (\$810,417).

Raw wool, seven months, 1899, 65,129 lbs. (\$11,338); 1900, 2,161,702 lbs. (\$382,764).

IMPORTS.

Cattle (free), seven months, 1899, 298 head (\$46,613); 1900, 404 head (\$89,419); cattle (dutyable), 1899, 107,898 head (\$1,251,421); 1900, 95,503 head (\$1,146,880).

Sheep (free), 1899, 1,693 head (\$33,570); 1900, 1,932 head (\$41,174); sheep (dutyable), 1899, 340,208 head (\$1,128,484); 1900, 360,681 head (\$1,239,020).

We imported other animals, including fowls, during the seven months ending January, 1899, to the value of \$112,132; 1900, \$124,234; dutyable (1899), \$48,285; 1900, \$59,349.

Eggs, we imported seven months of 1899, 105,335 dozen (1,264,020 eggs); 1900, 108,970 (1,307,640 eggs).

Fish (fresh, cured and preserved), seven months of 1899, \$4,140,455 worth; 1900, \$5,323,337.

Glue (dutyable), 1899, 420,657 lbs. (\$43,902); 1900, 566,015 lbs. (\$51,688); seven months, 1899, 2,522,998 lbs. (\$263,186); 1900, 3,520,381 lbs. (\$320,287).

TRENTON ABATTOIR CO. WHOLESALE BUTCHERS.

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

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PETER SCHLICHER.

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Grease and oils, n. e. a., free, 1899, \$53,699; 1900, \$28,249; seven months, 1899, \$236,752; 1900, \$350,799.

Grease, n. e. a., dutyable, 1899, \$21,156; 1900, \$10,917; seven months, 1899, \$150,539; 1900, \$125,507.

Hides and skins other than fur skins. Goat skins (free), 1899, 3,629,584 lbs. (\$1,045,931); 1900, 7,182,215 lbs. (\$1,997,618); seven months, 1899, 33,747,832 lbs. (\$9,111,867); 1900, 48,232,101 lbs. (\$12,568,177). All other skins except hides of cattle, etc. free, 1899, 3,650,496 lbs. (\$581,219); 1900, 17,923,456 lbs. (\$2,298,675); seven months, 1899, 34,064,017 lbs. (\$5,170,495); 1900, 93,163,132 lbs. (\$10,616,324).

Hides of cattle (dutyable), 1899, 9,846,317 lbs. (\$1,008,841); 1900, 8,715,110 lbs. (\$1,510,066); seven months, 1899, 67,087,397 lbs. (\$6,834,797); 1900, 61,309,272 lbs. (\$10,202,642), showing that we did a total hide and skin business of 134,899,246 lbs., valued at \$21,117,159 for the seven months ending January, 1899, and 202,704,505 lbs., valued at \$33,387,143, for the same period of 1900. Our big customers for 1900 were: United Kingdom, 29,636,260 lbs.; France, 18,315,804 lbs.; Germany, 21,493,210 lbs.; other Europe, 30,641,047 lbs.; South America, 38,758,808 lbs.; East Indies, 24,286,071 lbs.; other Asia and Oceania, 13,939,421 lbs.

Hide cuttings (raw and other glue stock, free), seven months of 1899, \$347,749 worth; 1900, \$748,550 worth.

Whale and fish oils (dutyable), seven months, 1899, 450,301 gals. (\$161,066); 1900, 683,078 gals. (\$208,488).

We imported of meat products to the value of \$193,933 for the seven months of 1899; 1900, \$340,989 worth.

Dairy products (butter, cheese, milk), seven months, 1899, \$1,117,268 worth; 1900, \$1,472,596 worth.

Salt (dutyable), seven months, 1899, 214,325,940 lbs. (\$345,036); 1900, 228,802,767 lbs. (\$260,137).

Sausage casings (free), seven months of 1899, \$294,798 worth; 1900, \$323,002 worth.

Wool (hair of camel, goat, alpaca, all grades, dutyable and free), 1899, 6,115,265 lbs. (\$576,896); 1900, 10,564,279 lbs. (\$990,965); seven months, 1899, 35,037,079 lbs. (\$3,288,208); 1900, 58,747,024 lbs. (\$5,272,083).

Eggs, seven months, 1899, 1,492,701 dozen (17,912,412 eggs), valued at \$282,520; 1900, 2,867,003 dozen (34,404,036 eggs), valued at \$527,895.

Glue, 1899, 233,966 lbs. (\$21,150); 1900, 129,584 lbs. (\$11,405); seven months, 1899, 1,404,010 lbs. (\$129,505); 1900, 1,335,330 lbs. (\$127,508).

Grease, grease scraps and all soap stock, seven months, 1899, \$1,403,758 worth; 1900, \$1,581,915 worth.

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WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
RIALTS BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—Unofficial total receipts of cattle at the Chicago stock yards for February were 194,000 and, while indicating a decrease of 34,000 compared with the preceding month, the number is 23,000 ahead of receipts for February of last year, which is a fairer comparison than with January as there were three more market days in January than in the month ended Wednesday. Of the total cattle arrived for the month of February there were 68,000 bought for shipping account, a small increase over outward movement for January and 12,000 more than were taken out on same account for February last year. The apparent increased shipments of cattle is perhaps accounted for in a slightly larger volume to the stocker and feeder trade, although there has been free movement of fat cattle to the eastern and export trade during latter half of the month.

So far as applies to the general run of beef cattle the market for the month has been an unsatisfactory one to the selling interest, but it has hardly been more the fault of beef market conditions than of the persistent efforts of feeders to get in before the market went all to pieces. The rush to get in with poor to half fat steers has amounted almost to a panic and has served to keep the markets flooded with cheap beef and caused a more severe depression in the market for the average run of steer cattle than is usual at this season of year when there is always more or less of a break.

Early in the month there were a few choice steers selling around \$6, plenty of them at \$5.25@5.75 and \$4.25 was about bottom for common light killers. From this the market settled back until during middle weeks of the month \$5.75 was a long price, \$4.60@5.25 was buying bulk of dressed beef, shipping and export steers and bottom figures were around \$3.75. In other words a decline of close to 50 cents per hundred weight was forced by the unfavorable conditions.

The closing days of the month saw a slightly better tone developing but, so far as advance in prices were concerned, it was only apparent on the good fat weighty styles of steers and \$4.75@5.25 grades that suit export trade, which has been a little better than four weeks ago. Below a \$4.60 grade there is no improvement apparent and closing prices for the month were practically at low point of the year thus far.

In a general way the market cannot, at this time, be considered as affording any encouragement for early improvement, as all information is to the effect that there are liberal supplies to come between now and the beginning of spring work on the farms.

At this writing the stocker trade is dull, but it is, perhaps, largely due to stormy weather, the general inquiry for fair to choice qualified stock cattle being very fair and prices have changed but little during the month, around 15 cents fully covering any decline from high point of the month and good to choice feeders selling at \$4.00@4.60, common to fair stock steers \$3.50@4.00 and stock heifers \$3.25@3.75.

Native butchers' stock has been selling relatively better than steers, but the market has fluctuated up and down within a range of about 25 cents, and at the close of the month the bulk of fat cows and heifers were selling between \$3.25 and \$3.90, with choice up to

\$4.50, canners \$2.50@3.00, veal calves \$6.00 @7.75, with bulk at \$7.00@7.50.

HOGS.—The February run of hogs was 731,000, an increase of 65,000 over number arrived for the corresponding month last year and the largest February run since 1895, when there were 786,586 recorded, but at that time the Viles & Robbins house was buying its supplies at the Chicago Stock Yards, and to get a fair comparison of total Chicago receipts the 60,000 received by them during the month ended Wednesday should be added to the 731,000, making a whole month's showing of 791,000, the largest for any February since 1891, when there were 933,873 hogs arrived. Of the total months receipts at these yards have been close to 140,000 taken out on eastern shipping account, leaving about 591,000 bought for local slaughtering account. This eastern movement shows a substantial increase of 43,000 compared with the outward movement for January, but is fully 30,000 short of shipping figures for February last year.

The market for the month has been a very satisfactory one with comparatively narrow fluctuation in prices. On first days of the month the bulk of all offerings were selling freely at prices ranging between \$4.80@4.95, and the meridian, up or down, from this has not been wide, 15 to 20 cents fully covering advance above the quoted figures, and low point of the month was barely 10 cents under the above quotation, the final day of the month finding \$4.75@4.90 the prevailing range for bulk, with \$4.97½ an outside price on an uneven market.

The quality continues good, but there are not many heavy weights coming.

Local packers have been good supporters of the market at prices close to a \$6 basis, but have shown a bearish tendency lately, the English houses not being free buyers of late.

The Lenten season is at hand and it always brings with it a bearish argument of more or less weight. Still the market is considered as looking healthy at around present prices, though any increased number coming to market would be apt to be followed by lower prices.

SHEEP.—February receipts of sheep and lambs were 255,000, a falling off compared with January of about 80,000, and 20,000 less than were here for February last year. The market has carried a good active healthy tone with strong undercurrent to prices which are now at high point of the year around \$1.00 higher on sheep and close to \$2.00 higher on lambs than at this time last year. The Colorado lambs have begun coming forward freely and are bringing top prices on the market, \$7.35 being made for them during the current week; bulk of fed lambs sell between \$6.75 and \$7.25, yearlings \$5.85@6.50, handy weight sheep \$5.75@6.00, heavy sheep \$5.25@5.50, fair to good mixed muttons \$4.50@5.25.

Last week's receipts of cattle at the four leading Western markets, compared with the corresponding week in other years, were the largest since 1893, hogs the largest since 1894, and sheep the smallest since 1895. The quality of cattle at all market never was poorer for this season of the year.

A. B. Butler, Swift's head hog buyer, has just returned from a trip through the West. He says hogs are coming good at all markets, with prospects of liberal receipts at all points. He says if the feeling has anything to do with it, prices will go lower in the near future.

Average weight of hogs last week, 227 lbs., the heaviest of the month. Average the previous week, 223 lbs., and a year ago 228 lbs.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.87½
July	5.97½	5.97½	5.95	5.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.87½	5.87½	5.85	5.85
July	5.87½	5.87½	5.85	5.87½

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.62½	10.67½	10.57½	10.62½
July	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.82½	5.82½	5.75	5.77½
July	5.90	5.90	5.82½	5.85
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.80	5.82½	5.75	5.77½
July	5.80	5.82½	5.77½	5.77½

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.65	10.70	10.60	10.70
July	10.67½	10.72½	10.65	10.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.87½	5.85	5.77½	5.85
July	5.87½	5.92½	5.85	5.92½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.82½	5.82½	5.75	5.80
July	5.82½	5.82½	5.77½	5.82½

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.70	10.70	10.50	10.55
July	10.72½	10.72½	10.57½	10.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.85	5.85	5.77½	5.80
July	5.92½	5.92½	5.87½	5.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75
July	5.82½	5.82½	5.77½	5.77½

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.55	10.60	10.45	10.55
July	10.57½	10.65	10.50	10.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.82½	5.85	5.77½	5.85
July	5.90	5.95	5.87½	5.92½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.77½	5.82½	5.72½	5.80
July	5.77½	5.82½	5.75	5.82½

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.47½	10.65	10.45	10.60
July	10.52½	10.67½	10.52½	10.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.82½	5.90	5.82½	5.87½
July	5.92½	5.97½	5.90	5.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.77½	5.85	5.75	5.82½
July	5.80	5.87½	5.80	5.85

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Car loads of live stock received at the Chicago Stockyards last week 5,5713, against 5,818 the previous week, and 4,554 a year ago.

The average price of hogs at Chicago last week was \$4.85, against \$4.90 the previous week, \$4.25 the closing week of 1899, and \$3.70 the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 19,633; hogs, 36,514; sheep, 4,067; against 19,251 cattle, 34,796 hogs, 6,706 sheep the previous week; 15,157 cattle, 33,804 hogs, 9,334 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Last week exporters forwarded 5,200 cattle from here, against 5,100 the previous week and 3,200 a year ago. Exporters have been making \$10.00@15.00 per head on all cattle exported during the last few weeks.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 52,101; hogs, 205,387; sheep, 55,638; against 51,046 cattle, 214,153 hogs, 60,074 sheep the previous week; 44,815 cattle, 138,209 hogs, 59,044 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

This month's receipts of hogs at Chicago, including 70,000 direct to packers, will be the largest on record for February, or a total of 815,000, against 724,998 a year ago and 690,656 two years ago. The 724,998 a year ago included 58,801 direct to packers.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 42,600; Anglo-American, 13,700; Boyd & Lunham, 5,000; Chicago, 10,000; Continental, 8,200; Hammond, 5,500; International, 8,100; Lipton, 600; Morris, 8,100; Swift, 30,600; Viles & Robbins, 18,000, and butchers, 8,700.

Cattle receipts this month will run out about 198,000 and sheep about 254,000.

against, 172,956 cattle and 275,399 sheep a year ago. Cattle receipts during the balance of the year will continue to increase, while arrivals of sheep will decrease, compared with a year ago.

Combined receipts of hogs at 11 markets last week, 490,000, or 5,000 more than the previous week and 85,000 more than the corresponding week last year. Chicago alone received 205,400. It is expected receipts will continue to increase for several weeks to come, compared with a year ago.

Chicago Provision Market.

Up to the hour of going to press our regular report had not reached us, being held up undoubtedly as a result of the heavy snowstorms interfering with the mails. Our general review on page 13 will be of interest in this connection.

Chicago Stocks.

	March 1, 1900.	Feb. 1, 1900.
Mess pork, new, bbls.....	40,935	39,066
Mess pork, old, bbls.....	61,342	67,528
Mess pork, other kinds, bbls..	20,310	31,708
Lard, made since Oct. 1, 1898,	70,699	52,500
to Oct. 1, 1899, tes.....	38,122	...
Lard, made previous to Oct. 1,	...	...
1898, tes.....	3,196	...
Lard, other kinds, tes.....	14,251	...
S. P. hams, lb.....	40,708,102	34,485,153
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	1,054,135	1,061,384
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	1,473,813	1,886,968
S. R. bacon, lb.....	18,132,808	17,620,497
Extra S. S. bacon, lb.....	7,808,224	2,545,797
Extra S. S. bacon, lb.....	4,650,470	...
L. C. bacon, lb.....	306,498	263,236
Other cuts bacon, lb.....	13,389,274	13,692,057

WILL OF THE LATE P. D. ARMOUR, JR.

The will of the late Philip D. Armour, Jr., was on Monday filed for probate in Chicago. The estate is valued at \$8,000,000. Of this, \$6,800,000 is in personal property and \$1,200,000 in real estate. One-third of the estate is awarded to the widow, Mrs. Mary E. Armour, and two-thirds is given in trust to three executors for the benefit of the two surviving sons of the testator. The executors are J. Ogden Armour, Mary E. Armour and P. A. Valentine. The real estate referred to is the homestead at 3700 Michigan avenue, Chicago, and a summer home at Oconomowoc, Wis.

* The Rio Grande Canning Company, of Rio Grande, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. Corporators: A. R. Shinn, J. D. Cox, M. H. Cox, A. Shinn, and T. Shinn, all of Bridgeton, N. J.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1900.

Receipts with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	29,300	59,700	15,800
Same week 1899	22,043	71,084	22,748
Same week 1898	24,087	79,120	18,413
Same week 1897	25,728	74,713	24,184
Chicago	52,400	185,500	55,900
Omaha	13,300	42,200	32,200
St. Louis	14,300	43,600	3,700
St. Joseph	5,500	32,200	5,200
Kansas City	29,300	59,700	15,800

Total past week	114,800	363,200	112,800
Previous week	116,300	356,000	136,100
Same week 1898	91,500	289,500	134,400

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:			
Armour Pkg. Co....	4,202	27,837	3,163
Swift and Company	4,031	15,800	8,304
S. & S. Co.	5,118	2,963	2,108
G. Fowler Son Co..	201	9,784	.....
Ruddy Bros.	261	.....	.....
Small butchers	413	352	128

Total past week	14,226	56,739	14,703
Previous week	17,825	48,999	18,983
Same week 1899	11,350	66,358	15,696

CATTLE.—While the first two days of the past week showed up pretty well in prices for the shippers and farmers, still the blow which they received on Wednesday was a knockout one from which they did not recover for the balance of the week, despite the fact that the shippers acted cautiously and materially lessened their shipments to the market. On Wednesday, with large receipts and lower prices in the Eastern markets, and with large receipts here, the packers took advantage of the situation and prices were 10@15c. lower without a single exception. The balance of the week saw no change, some days being steady, while other were even slightly lower. The medium and handy weight cattle suffered the most, with hardly enough of prime, fat export cattle to bring out a competition. There were only two bunches of prime cattle good enough to fetch the \$5.30; they weighed around 1,586 lbs. average. Native cows were in rather light supply, and the best grades recovered somewhat towards the close, while the plain and rough were 10@15c. per 100 lbs. lower. Some cows 1,050 lbs. average sold at \$4; but a good many sold from \$3.50@3.75. Some heifers 804 lbs. average sold at \$4.40 the highest price for the week; but these were of extra choice quality. Heavy bulls were dull of sale, some of 1,450 lbs. average sold at \$3.90; lightweights of the butcher order, were steady. There were very few prime cattle

in the Western Division for the last four days of the week and the best were purchased at from \$4 to \$4.50, while the market on the light Southwestern stock, known as "dogies," was considered the worst of the season. Some Western steers 1,161 lbs. average, sold at \$4.50. A bunch of Panhandle steers 1,042 lbs. average, \$4.20. Western cows 942 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.30. Western heifers 1,061 lbs. average sold at \$3.75. Fed Southwestern steers 1,010 lbs. average sold at \$4.10. Several bunches of Oklahoma steers 1,017 to 1,052 lbs. average, sold at \$4.10. A small line of Louisiana steers, 804 lbs. average, \$3.85. The supply in the Texas Division was about the same as previous week, and while Monday and Tuesday were active markets, the balance of the week was dull and lower. The best price obtainable was \$4.55 for a bunch of 1,245 lbs. average. There is no demand at all for cows of the canning order, and hardly enough of these came forward to test the market. The stocker and feeder market was in tune with the market on native steers and they closed 10c. per 100 lbs. lower; this loss applied only to the poor and trashy kinds, as the best grades of steers, cows, heifers and bulls were in good demand and brought the usual good prices. The shipments of stockers and feeders to the country past week were 300 cars, against 265 cars for the previous week and 189 cars for same week one year ago, and 296 cars two years ago. Shipments of fat cattle to the seaboard last week were 22 cars to New York, 7 to Philadelphia, 17 to Baltimore, total 43, against 84 cars the previous week and 59 corresponding week one year ago. Among the outside purchasers were: Cudahy 281, Kraus 376, Balling 316, Swift 171, Michael 159, and S. & S. 108 cars.

The receipts this week, Monday 6,093, Tuesday 7,265. The market so far this week on fat cattle may be called 10@15c. higher than last week's close. The medium weights also shared this advance, but the lightweights and short fed natives and Western were only steady. Some Hereford cattle, 1,445 lbs. average, sold at \$5.75. They were prime cattle and came from Nebraska. This the highest price since January. Cows and heifers were also stronger. Some cows 1,446 lbs. average, sold at \$4.10. Some heifers sold as high as \$5, but the bulk sold from \$3.75 to \$4. Range cattle so far this week are reported 5@10c. higher. A bunch of 1,324 lbs. average Western steers sold at \$4.60. Quarantine cattle were in no large supply and the prices only steady. Steers of 1,285 lbs. average brought \$4.50. Cows sold from \$3.00 to \$3.20. The stockers and feeders are in pretty large supply, and no doubt a good many are held by speculators who expect to see a better demand after March 1st, as farmers wish to

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avoid paying taxes on such, owing to the fact that the returns have to be made on such on that date. Also all to-day (Tuesday) there has been a severe snowstorm raging in Kansas City and through the middle West. This is a great measure blocks trading.

HOGS.—The hog market has about the same story to tell as that of cattle, except that the loss was not so pronounced. The quality, however, was poor and no mistake; each day vied with the other in this respect. The tops on Wednesday brought \$4.85, with the bulk \$4.70@4.80; or a loss of 5¢@7½¢ from Tuesday prices. Good heavies were wanted, while lights and mixed sold the worst. Thursday's market again slightly lower; while \$4.85 was still paid for a few fancy tops, still the bulk stood \$4.67½@4.77½; with the largest loss falling on lights. Friday again, say, 2½¢@5¢ taken off the various grades; the tops stood \$4.82½, with bulk \$4.62½@4.75. This was the lowest day of the week; the largest loss falling on lightweights and pigs which were mostly of a soft, Southern order. With diminished receipts on Saturday the market rallied somewhat, packers wanted hogs and outsiders evidently considered light hogs, a purchase. Tops for the day stood at \$4.85, with the bulk \$4.67½@4.75.

On Monday the receipts 8,046, and with all the neighboring markets lower the Kansas City market fell in line, and prices were lowered from 2½¢@5¢ on all grades. Tops for the day standing \$4.75, with bulk \$4.62½@4.70. There were plenty of light Southern hogs and pigs on the market, which were not wanted, hence a decline of 5¢@7½¢ on these. Tuesday the receipts 12,045. The speculators got in the market early, evidently expecting a rise, but the best prices that packers would pay were on a bee-line with yesterday, so that the market closes with yesterday's prices, no exceptions worth mentioning.

SHEEP.—While there was a break in prices on Tuesday, still they soon made up for it, and while lambs sold about steady with last week's close, sheep gained some 10¢@15¢ per 100 lbs. the balance of the week. Among the sales may be noted; 499 Western lambs 79 lbs. average, sold as high as \$6.67½, this is within a few cents of the highest price that has ever been paid for lambs on this market. 259 Arizona lambs 71 lbs. average, \$6.40; 237 New Mexican yearlings, 79 lbs. average, \$5.90; 63 Western lambs, 57 lbs. average, \$6.; 246 Western ewes, 90 lbs. average, \$4.95; 25 Western muttons, 118 lbs. average, \$5.; 246 California wethers, 124 lbs. average, \$4.75; 346 Oregon wethers, 114 lbs. average, sold at \$5.35.

The receipts Monday 2,536, Tuesday 4,384. A good part of the receipts went direct to the packers, and the urgent demand for the balance of the offerings put prices to a higher range of values. A bunch of 13 Southdown lambs, 91 lbs. average, sold at \$7.; 226 Colorado lambs, 74 lbs. average, \$6.85; 166 Kansas ewes 89 lbs. average, \$5.15; 18 Southdown muttons, 111 lbs. average, \$5.70. These prices are the highest that have been paid for years, and sheep dealers all over the country are highly elated at their success.

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KANSAS CITY HIDE AND SKIN MARKET.

There is no doubt that every packer hide man in the country gave a sigh of satisfactory relief when the sales of some 150,000 light native cows was consummated. These light native cows hung like a black cloud on the horizon, and had the effect of depressing all kinds of stock. To be sure, at present writing, remains a stock of some 50,000 heavy native cows in the various Western packing houses. But there is by far a better hope of cleaning out such gradually, with a little nursing, at a fairly reasonable price—for simple reason. The packers know well that in the matter of light cows one tanning concern is their only hope of disposing quickly such a quantity of hides. It has taught the packers a lesson they will not be slow to take advantage of. With heavy native cows they know that they have hundreds of tanners who can use such, and if a brisk demand for harness leather springs up the present stock would very quickly change hands. Native steers are dull and it would look as if 12½¢ would be a full price for the latest February and March hides. Branded stock, in spite of the present poor quality, holding a pretty firm front. The stocks are small, hardly a sale takes place but that the purchaser has to include "some few future slaughter." With the heavy Texas the best patterns offered hold to 13¢, but some not so desirable will more than probably go to 12½¢ before we are finished with March; 12¢ is full on light Texas, though some packers think they can, by waiting, with "a prompt shipment" inducement, still get 12½¢; the extremes 11½¢, as an inducement. Butt brands are at the 12¢ mark, and present Colorado slaughter not looked on as worth 11½¢. Will March see them at 11¢? The cold weather extending as it does over a large region will have a very beneficial effect on leather goods. The outlook is not by any means a blue one.

Sheepskins are closely sold up—in all some 35,000 skins sold in last 10 days—at concessions, to be sure, but still a good clearance sale at fairly living prices to the poor packer. The present stocks are very light and packers can give some tall talk—until it is high time to clean up again.

The shipping subsidy bill is hitting rocks and is almost in the shallows. It will take faultless engineering to navigate it through Congress. Much opposition to it is developing in and out of Congress.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 27, 1900.

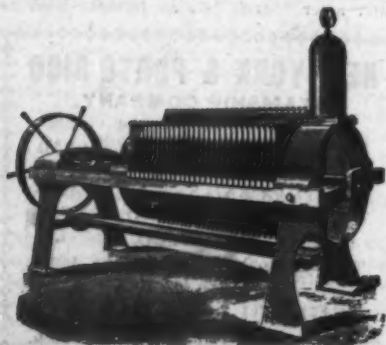
The general reduction in cattle supplies at the large markets this week has had a beneficial effect on values. Under a very stiff local demand from the three packers, prices here have advanced 10¢ to 15¢ over the prevailing figures of last Friday, and many lots of decent Western indicate a gain of 20¢. It takes pretty good cattle to sell at \$5 and better now, and it would require something extra choice to sell at \$5.50 or better. The severe snowstorm of to-day, which was general throughout the West, will have a tendency to still further reduce supplies the balance of the week, and the trade is anticipating an active and stronger market in consequence. Cows and heifers advanced 10¢ to-day without apparent effort, and bulls and veals were selling strong. There has been a liberal movement of stock cattle during the two days, but values show no improvement over the 10¢ to 15¢ decline noted at the close of last week. Native steers are quotable at \$4@5.25; good to choice, \$5.25@5.60; Texas and Westerns, \$3.50@5; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.50; bulls and stags, \$2.25@4.85; yearlings and calves, \$4@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.35@4.60; veals, \$4.50@7.50.

Trade in sheep and lambs this week has been very brisk, advancing 10¢@15¢ yesterday and holding steady to-day in the face of a sharp decline in lambs at Eastern markets. Quotations, based on recent sales, are as follows: Lambs, \$5@7; yearlings, \$5.25@6.10; sheep and yearlings, \$5@5.50; ewes, \$4@5. Receipts last week were in excess of 5,000, yet the supply was only about half what the packers want.

The hog market has been declining steadily under heavy aggregate receipts, but South St. Joseph has stood at the head of all Western markets as regards prices. Prices are now 20¢@25¢ under the extreme high point of Monday of last week. Sales to-day ranged from \$4.60 to \$4.77½, with the bulk selling at \$4.65@4.72½.

Delegates to Pure Food Congress.

The following delegates from Missouri have been appointed by Governor Stephens to the National Pure Food and Drug Congress to convene at Washington, D. C., on March 7: Charles H. Vandiver, Boriand; Cyrus F. Clark, Mexico; T. H. Carskadon, Dalton; W. M. Hamilton, Warrensburg; L. D. Blakeslee, St. Louis; E. Musselman, C. F. G. Meyer and George Miltenberger, St. Louis; R. L. Gregory, Kansas City; M. R. Sinks, Jefferson City.



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THE SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of New York and Kansas City, was held at the company's general offices, New York city, last Tuesday morning. The last year's business was shown to have been conducted on a solid basis and to have been profitable. The statement of the company's business was presented in President Sulzberger's report. The company has been very active in all departments. Branches have been opened in many new centers and most of the established branches have been overhauled or enlarged. In spite of all of this improvement and extensive expense the company's net profit was a good one. The export, as well as the domestic trade, has been increased and a general improvement was found to exist in the company's affairs, which have always shown a good base and a forward movement. Extensions are provided for and the big \$1,000,000 plant at Chicago is one of the new houses of the many decided upon for construction this year.

The financial statement of the company's affairs show a net profit of \$927,131.23. This, added to the existing surplus of \$1,691,517.33, brings the reserve fund of the company up to \$2,618,648.56. It is the managerial policy of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company to build up behind its business a strong surplus fund to keep its foundation sound and steady.

All of the old directors were re-elected and new blood introduced. The present board of directors of the company consists of Ferdinand Sulzberger, Samuel Weil, Frederick Joseph, Nathan Grabenheimer, C. S. Hapgood, Sigmund Grabenheimer and Max J. Sulzberger. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President and treasurer, Ferdinand Sulzberger; vice-presidents, Frederick Joseph, Samuel Weil and Max J. Sulzberger. Samuel Weil was re-elected secretary of the company.

President Sulzberger has arranged to have his son, Max J. Sulzberger, take charge of the new big packing plant which the company purpose erecting at Chicago during the year.

Max Sulzberger.

Max Sulzberger, son of President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, is a new light and a bright one in the packinghouse field. After the completion of his college education he entered the more practical schooling of the slaughter house and has been one of the closest students and one of the hard workers in the everyday life of a big meat plant. He is well informed and closely tutored, having

good plant and commercial knowledge. When he shall have taken charge as general manager of the big prospective plant in Chicago he will have every opportunity to confirm the high opinion which his confreres in the trade have of him in the East and at the mother plant. He will be the youngest important packinghouse light which has risen recently in the West.

A NEW PLANT AT ST. JOE.

It is generally understood that the recent visit of John Donovan, Jr., general manager of the St. Joseph Stockyards Company, to New York, was to endeavor to induce the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. to build a packing plant at St. Joseph. It is stated by prominent parties in the latter city that the above packing concern has this proposition under consideration.

PORT HURON SALT COMPANY.

There was recently organized at Port Huron, Mich., a concern that will be known as the Port Huron Salt Company, with a capital stock of \$350,000, and a plant which will be the second largest in this country. Large brick and frame buildings are now being built at Port Huron for the use of this concern, and it is expected that the plant will begin the manufacture of salt by June first. There will be over 200 men employed around this salt block alone. All of the best grades of salt will be produced, put up in the most modern style of packages to suit the trade. The very best of distributing facilities have been arranged at Sheboygan, Manitowoc and West Superior, Wis., while at Chicago the company's dock facilities are now being arranged on an elaborate scale.

The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of the Port Huron Salt Company: President, Mr. J. W. Cooper, of St. Paul, Minn.; vice-president, Peter Riess, of Sheboygan; treasurer, Hartson G. Barnum, Port Huron, Mich.; secretary, E. M. Holbrook, Chicago, Ill.; general manager, Milton R. Wood, of Wyandotte, Mich.

Secretary Holbrook is widely known to the provision trade and its allied industries through his many years of connection with this line of business and none more favorably so, because of his square and upright dealings. The hustling abilities of Mr. Holbrook will be a powerful factor in fetching this concern to the fore, and his many friends join with The National Provisioner in wishing him suc-

The Hub Leather Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated to make and deal in leather, etc. Capital, \$250,000. Incorporators: J. W. Beal, Jr., B. P. Bradford, R. T. Hardy, all of Boston, Mass.; F. G. Bufford of Winchester, N. H.; P. C. Donovan of East Boston, Mass.; O. G. Hammond, attorney.

MORE FINE HEREFORDS FOR K. B. ARMOUR.

The importation from England of K. B. Armour's 100 head of fine Herefords due in New York on the White Star liner Cevic on Wednesday, 28th ult., includes drafts from the most noted herds in England. They will reach Kansas City about May 15, and when added to Mr. Armour's herd will form one of the most notable collections of over 300 Herefords in America. Mr. Armour, with John Sparks of Reno, Nev., and James A. Funkhouser of Plattsburg, Neb., have arranged for a joint sale of about 100 Herefords at the stock yards in that city in April. These 100 Herefords is the largest single importation of cattle ever made to this country. Three head come from the Queen's celebrated herd and ten from the herd of Admiral Britten. Mr. Armour, who is the president and general manager of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, is a prominent breeder, being president of the American Hereford Association. This is the third importation he has made.

The White Star liner Cevic with the 100 pure bred Hereford cattle, for Kirk B. Armour, president of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, arrived at New York yesterday morning and berthed at the company's pier, foot of Christopher street. This herd of Herefords are as fine as money, science, good breeding and care can get them. They stood the voyage admirably. Their rich coats and general appearance gave every evidence of their aristocratic blood. They looked around curiously and seemed pleased at the chance of becoming bovine citizens of the United States. When they get out to that royal abode of rare cattle, Meadow Farm, see the superb peaceful herd there—"Tea Rose" and the rest—and feel the enchantment of that ideal stock farm, they will not feel lonesome.

Frank Hastings came to New York to welcome these fine cattle. That is the high compliment Mr. Armour paid them. Those who are fortunate enough to view them will understand all of this.

Kirk B. Armour has not spared money or anything else to gather together and to propagate the finest Hereford cattle that this country has ever seen. He will not stop until he has every animal as perfect and as well bred as any Hereford can be. The influence that this will have upon the Hereford and beef herds of America can be easily imagined. Mr. Armour's name has become rapidly associated with that of this class of beef stock. He and his herds will become more and more famous in cattle annals, as the years roll on.

Our stockmen and our abattoirs are becoming more and more under compulsion to the wizard of Meadow Farm for the costly and highly bred Hereford cattle, with which he has gradually stocked his noted stud farm, near Kansas City. The cows which landed yesterday were sent the same day to the cattle quarantine, whence they will in due course leave for the West.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The city council of LaCrosse, Wis., has given a pork packing franchise to Langdon & Boyd, to build a \$50,000 pork packing plant at that place. The capacity of the factory will be 200 hogs per day.

* The Dale Creamery Association, of Dale, Wyo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$4,000. Directors: John Jones, R. D. Choate, P. M. Mollison, Artemus Shattuck and Charles D. Thomas, all of Dale.

* The Hills Siding Creamery Company, of Hills Siding, N. Y., has been organized with a capital of \$10,000. Corporators: J. McCallister, J. Pittick, J. B. Hartman, J. Knebel, W. H. Slaughter, all of Hills Siding, N. Y.

* The dairy people at Earlville, N. Y., have purchased a plot of land from J. P. Parsons, of that place, upon which they will build a \$3,000 creamery. It will be located near the depot of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad.

* Architect Tabor has submitted to the City Engineer of Syracuse, N. Y., the plans for the building of the proposed city market at that place. The structure is to be located on North Salina street. The preliminary cost about \$10,000.

* F. F. Berryhill's poultry packing plant, near Troy, O., has been destroyed by fire. It will be rebuilt at once. The fire was due, it is thought, to the carelessness of some of the hands about the place. About \$500 worth of poultry was consumed.

* The Winterport Creamery Company, of Winterport, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. The purpose of the company is to manufacture dairy products. Corporators: C. A. McKenney, C. R. Hill, S. C. Thompson and W. D. Thompson, all of Winterport.

* The directors of the proposed new cheese factory at Vernon, N. Y., have instructed Henry Gray to equip the old Vernon factory of that place and make ready for the commencement of work. It is expected to begin with 600 cans of milk and to gradually make enlargements.

* J. J. Felin & Co. will soon begin the erection of the \$16,000 pork-packing addition to their plant at 4144-4146 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The structure will be 35x100 feet and four stories high. The plans were made by the Keely Engineering Company, of New York.

* "Uncle Sam" and M. J. Sulsberger, son of President Ferdinand Sulsberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co., were elected vice-presidents of the S. & S. Co. at their annual meeting last Tuesday. With Max Sulsberger as vice-president, a new personality enters the packinghouse field.

* The "Delicatessen," established by C. L. Blats & Bro., at the Kingsbury Block, Sandusky, O., has been bought by the B. P. Sexton Company, of that place. The company's capital has been increased from \$10,000 to \$50,000 to provide for the contemplated improvements and larger scope of the business. C. L. Blats will remain as treasurer and Ed Blats as secretary of the business.

* The Crescent City Stockyards and Slaughterhouse Company, of North Peters St., New Orleans, La., has expended \$60,000 on recent improvements, and will expend \$40,000 upon additional enlargements and improvements in the near future. Mr. A. B. Wheeler is president of this concern. The contemplated enlargements and improvements are the results of the investigations made by General Manager A. B. Blackmore and Manager Albert Baldwin, Jr., of the stockyards to New York, and the West during their recent tour of inspection of the most modern plants of the country.

TRADE OUTLOOK AS LONDON SEES IT.

Messrs. Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, of Liverpool, England, in forecasting the situation and outlook for foreign produce in 1900, say:

The events of last year fully justified our forecast when we wrote: "We look for a period of buoyant cheerfulness; the prospects for 1899 are assuredly and undeniably bright."

In considering the outlook for 1900, the question and position of capital has risen to take the first place. Apart from finance we do not see that the war with the South African Republic should have much influence on the general course of business, except that a large amount of shipping is withdrawn from its usual route. The geographical position of the present trouble prevents the probability of any general disturbance of commerce. The millions in the rest of the world will continue to trade together as before, and their necessities being unchanged, the great daily volume of consumption and production will continue, and we will therefore not allow a temporary disturbance to unduly bias our deductions.

No such sustained and widespread improvement in so many business centers has taken place for many years as we are to-day experiencing, and there are no serious reasons (apart from the war and finance) to show that the rising tide has spent itself. The three factors to watch and mark the turn of the tide are, first, dear money; second, wages rising to such a point that cost of production increases to where the rate of consumption is decreased, owing to the inability, not the unwillingness, of buyers to have the same quantity as they had previously; third, accumulating stocks or raw materials and manufactured goods.

The first has come, the second is coming, but is not yet a danger, and the third is entirely non-existent—in fact, the great feature of the moment is the absence of stocks of raw or manufactured goods.

The stocks of fine wool are exhausted. Chicago has no accumulation of wheat, lard or provisions. Australia has lost terribly in her stock of sheep. The protracted agricultural depression of 1891 to 1896 caused an undue slaughter of cattle in the United States. Australian wool has doubled in value in four years; no argument could be stronger why a decreased kill should follow for three years. Even the prolific hog seems to show signs of unsteadiness to march in his accustomed battalions to the packinghouses in the States; last summer a decrease of 300,000 having taken place, and 600,000 in November and December.

The Argentina seems to be the one country which promises abundance. Her ability to supply frozen mutton and beef is proof of great internal productiveness.

Looking into 1900, we think we see an unsettled, anxious period for the first few months, then a time of buoyant vigor, speculation and undue inflation and excitement, which will result in a national reaction and lower prices.

We can not refrain from calling attention to a phase of business which must have a very important bearing on the future values of commodities, and that is the disposition of traders, not alone manufacturers, to enter into agreements to centralise the management of their businesses under one head rather than continue the individual competition of the past. These "combines" have resulted from natural causes, and we have nothing to say as to their being good or bad; but we are directly concerned in the question whether they have power to influence prices by greatly reduced competition. From the point of view of value in raw products with which

we have to do, we think we see clearly how and when their influence will be felt. A great concern, the consolidation of many firms, needs as much raw products as the aggregate of the many, and the buying in greater quantities at one time will, in seasons of activity and small stocks, have no influence whatever as a deterrent to high prices, but rather provoke the combativeness of holders to make capital out of their evident necessities; but, on the other hand, when the day comes round when a number of needy sellers with heavy stocks endeavor to sell, the one great buyer will be the dictator of the price, and the multitude of small producers will suffer more than when many buyers with differing opinions were in the market. In other words, the fluctuations in prices will be greater; higher in the good times, lower in the bad times than under the old régime.

The Soap Trade.

The past twelve months has in every way borne out the ideas which dictated the forecast we made that consumption having slightly overtaken supply, a higher range of values must result. The soap trade have felt this severely in almost every article used in the soap-pan, and the contracts made and to be made for 1900 in coals, chemicals, labor, and cost of every piece of metal and material used must, in the total, reach a sum which will show an enormous increase on any year since 1893. The general prosperity of the people, however, enables them to pay a proportionate price for the finished article, so that there is no necessity for bad balance sheets.

During the year the five articles not largely used have increased in value as under:

	Per Cent.
Tallow	30
Palm nut and copra oil.....	5
Cottonseed oil	43
Palm oil	27
Rosin (W. G.)	40
Average	29

And there must naturally be considerable anxiety as to the probable range during the coming year.

Statistics of Soap-Making Products for the United Kingdom.

Imports of tallow into United Kingdom in 1899, 103,057 tons; 1898, 101,006 tons. Exports: 1899, 49,122 tons; 1898, 52,191 tons. Total for home consumption: 1899, 53,935 tons; 1898, 48,905 tons; showing increase in 1899 of 5,030 tons.

Imports of palm oil: 1899, 47,274 tons; 1898, 45,545 tons. Total for home consumption: 1899, 17,124 tons; 1898, 16,930 tons; showing an increase in 1899 of 194 tons.

Imports of coconut oil: 1899, 22,915 tons; 1898, 15,355 tons. Sold for home consumption: 1899, 17,616 tons; 1898, 12,005 tons; showing increase in 1899 of 5,611 tons.

Tallow.

Twenty-eight shillings was paid for good Australian mutton during the summer, and has remained at about this figure until the close of the year. The long steady advance, rather against the views of most consumers, and in spite of the fact that prices of soap were not raised in the United States of America or in the United Kingdom in proportion to the advance in this and kindred articles, has naturally deterred consumers from keeping large stocks, and whereas many buyers were able to refrain from purchasing over long periods last year, it would seem that in the coming year, both in America and here, the buying would be more constant, and we have often noticed that towards the end of a long advance in any article the upward movement accelerates in speed as the top is neared, and rather lean to the idea that such a spurt may be seen in tallow this year.

There are several reasons why it is not like-



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Do the trade use it? Well, yes! Here are a few: Armour & Company, Swift and Company, Rohe & Brother, Armour Packing Company, F. Bechstein & Sons, International Packing Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Boston Packing and Provision Company, Passaic Beef Company, A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, and many others.

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ly to take place in the first few months of the year.

The ports of Europe frozen in are not the months of the largest supply of home melt in England and the best months for production in North America. The kill of cattle in the River Plate runs from about the 15th of December to the 15th of May. The consumption of soap is small in January, February and March, and it is quite certain no large speculative movement will take place with money at 7 per cent.

All these causes assist in enabling consumers to find time to lay in stocks for the second half of the year, when the actual scarcity, if it comes, will be most keenly felt.

From the standpoint of production we look round the world and confess we do not see, if there is likely to be a continuance of last year's demand, where the supply is to come from. Substitutes might be found if cotton oil and other cheaper greases were in plentiful supply, but are relatively as hard to find.

To summarize, our inference is that taking Australian mutton tallow of fine quality as the standard that the price during the coming year will fluctuate between 26s and 34s.

Imports from various countries are:

From—	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
Russia	1	4
Argentine Republic	8,202	6,328
United States	29,598	27,860
Australasia	53,006	58,196
Other countries	11,289	10,669
Total	101,006	108,057
Exports	52,191	40,122

Stocks on December 31.

	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
Paris	217	140
Havre .....	.....	.....
Antwerp .....	.....	.....
London	10,504	6,980
Liverpool	878	252
Total	11,594	7,352

Australasian Shipments to Europe.

	Tons.
1889	20,210
1890	29,650
1891	32,300
1892	38,700
1893	52,100
1894	68,700
1895	76,650
1896	48,250
1897	51,600
1898	39,785
1899	46,143

Cotton Oil.

Of the several forecasts we made last year, that reading "we ought to see a lift of £4 per ton in Hull cotton oil before this season is over," was perhaps the happiest, because at the time the article was in a state of great depression. The last season ended in October and the price named, 16s 7½d, was more than reached; since then a further advance has been established, and the year opens at 18s 3d. The causes that have brought this about are interesting.

Neill's estimate that the present American cotton crop would show 11,000,000 bales minimum gave American houses confidence in selling October-November shipment of oil and cake freely, at moderate prices. The fact that the crop fell seriously short, and farmers in the South realized £2 per bale more for their cotton than they anticipated, made them independent of money, and enabled them to hold firm and obtain high prices for their seed. This threw the parties who sold for October-November shipment into the uncomfortable position of being forced to pay the price for seed to complete their contracts, and brought about a considerable rise in price at the time of greatest production, and as America crushes four times the quantity of cottonseed that Europe does, she dictates the price. The continued small receipts of cotton in spite of large acreage sown points to some unaccountable decrease in productive power as seen in

the pine forests of the South, and in Texas principally, the total crush will undoubtedly be small. In the Mississippi Valley and the Southeastern States we are of opinion the high prices paid for seed will draw a full supply, the total, however, if 25 per cent. short means a decrease of a quantity equal to the entire crush of the United Kingdom, and is a most serious factor when other competing oils and fats are also scarce.

The price of this oil having advanced 50 per cent. in fourteen months would be sufficient in ordinary times to discount the present position, but the extraordinary low figures for two preceding years so enlarged the uses of this oil, that no substitute being in the market, we are at a loss to see where consumers are going to reduce their requirements, and, therefore, we hesitate to forecast a reaction, especially as although we are in the season of the heaviest make there are no stocks here or in America.

The present Egyptian crop of cottonseed is large and the best quality for several years, but owing to the fact that the Nile is exceptionally low, and the government officials have advised a reduction of one-sixth of the acreage for the next crop, it is possible part of the present crop may be held in Alexandria until it is known what the next is likely to be, and so cause a continuance of present high values and small shipments thence in the summer months. Should this come to pass, there may be severe scarcity of oil in August and September next.

From the records we have when tallow went to 40s., cotton oil only advanced to 26s. in Hull, and at that time lard was also very high; so that even if tallow and lard advance this summer we can not look for more than 22s. 6d. for cotton oil in Hull.

Exports of cotton oil from Hull:

	Tons.
1895	11,101
1896	14,457
1897	16,800
1898	12,700
1899	9,146

The following figures give the imports of cottonseed into the United Kingdom:

	Tons.
From Egypt—	
1895	334,265
1896	334,578
1897	381,564
1898	395,475
1899	317,602
From Other Countries—	
1895	39,846
1896	33,841
1897	31,315
1898	34,957
1899	40,330

INTERESTING FIGURES ON CATTLE AND HOGS.

The official estimate of hogs and cattle in the country each year for ten years past and the number slaughtered at the four Western packing centers, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, are here shown.

	Govt. estimate of hogs in the country.	Number slaughtered in the West
1899	38,651,651	22,410,000
1898	39,759,993	23,400,600
1897	40,600,276	19,640,000
1896	42,842,759	16,230,000
1895	44,165,716	15,285,000
1894	45,206,498	15,265,000
1893	46,094,807	11,080,000
1892	52,398,019	13,750,000
1891	50,625,106	15,190,000
1890	51,602,780	16,980,000
	Official estimate of cattle in the country.	Number slaughtered in the West
1900	43,902,414	.....
1899	43,984,340	3,751,000
1898	45,105,083	3,471,000
1897	46,451,135	3,711,000
1896	48,222,905	3,627,000
1895	50,868,845	3,590,000
1894	53,095,186	3,959,000
1893	52,378,283	4,104,000
1892	54,067,590	3,911,000
1891	52,895,230	3,356,000

* The "Record," of Chihuahua, Mex., says that American cattle buyers have contracted for 30,000 head of beef cattle in Mexico for shipment to Cuba.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES—The market is stagnant with a weakening tendency. Tanners are disposed to regard prices as prohibitive and are showing a pronounced disposition to wait. The most active feature of the past week has been light native cows, which were well sold up. The weak condition of the leather market is at least partially responsible for the slump in hides. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are quiet; 12½@12½c are the figures for an ordinary selection.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 2,000 at 12c, and it is doubtful if many more would command this price.

COLORADO STEERS sold in moderate quantity at 11½@11½c, but are not popular at these prices.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are nominally worth 12½@12½c, but it is doubtful if any could be moved at the latter figure.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS are in accumulation and have sold at a variety of prices. It is highly probable that a bid of appreciable size would take any stock offering, irrespective of weight, at 11c.

BRANDED COWS—5,000 branded cows went for 11c. There are plenty available at the price.

NATIVE BULLS—No sales reported; nominally quoted at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES—The new upper leather trust purchased about 10,000 buff at 9@9½c. There is now a generally conceded tendency toward lower prices and conditions are so unpropitious as to prevent dealers from operating to any extent. The independent tanners, i. e., those outside the trust, are doing very little by way of operation. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have declined to 9½c. There is a general apathy on the part of buyers, offerings being inferior.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold as low as 10½c, and could doubtless be purchased at that figure.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are quotable at from 9½c flat to 10c, according to weight, quality and condition.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have sold at 10c, though the natural sympathy with the decline in buffs is a menace to this price.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally held at 9c flat, but are the subject of little interest.

CALFSKINS—7,000 country skins, 8 to 15 lbs., brought 12½c, which is a fair quotation.

No. 1 KIPS sold in a small way at 11c, and it is extremely doubtful if more money could be obtained for them.

DEACONS continue at 62½@65c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES are a strong factor at \$3.62½.

SHEEPSKINS—There isn't much doing

and there is a tendency toward accumulation.

PACKER PELTS, \$1.45@1.50.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.20.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.05@1.30.

BOSTON.

That tanners are not inclined to pay present prices is perfectly evident. They claim that neither the demand nor the prices obtainable for finished stock warrants such a policy on their part; 9½@10c are the best prices obtainable for buffs, and these figures, apparently, constitute no incentive to purchase. There is a fair-sized, though not burdensome, stock on hand.

BUFFS, 9½@10c.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS continue scarce and high.

SHEEPSKINS are in the same general position as calfskins.

KANSAS CITY.

The location of the Kansas City hide and skin market will be found indicated in the Table of Contents on page 11.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is weak and in declining tendency. Most sales are effected on a basis of concession. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10½@10½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½@9c.

COUNTRY CALFSKINS—Very little doing.

SHEEPSKINS are the strongest feature of the market.

NEW YORK.

There is very little doing and concessions are freely made, consequently quotations do not adequately reflect the situation.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12½@12½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 11½c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11@11½c.

CITY COWS, 10½@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½@10c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

The not too prosperous condition of the leather trade, combined with the inferior offerings coincident with the season, have again lowered the scale of prices and, despite the expressed views of the more sanguine, prices will go lower before they go any higher. Tanners are not in the least disposed to operate at prevailing figures and realize that in the present depressed state of the leather market, they can afford to hold off indefinitely. The only feature of the past week's market was the cleaning up of the light native cows.

The country market has gone off and is likely to decline substantially in the early future. The week's feature in this market was the operation of the American Hide & Leather Company, which purchased about 10,000 Nos. 1 and 1 buffs at 9½@9c.

Tanners in Boston evidently share the views of their Western contemporaries and buy from hand to mouth. The Philadelphia and New York markets are featureless and there is little disposition to buy at either point excepting on a basis of concession. Taken as a whole the situation is weak with the chances decidedly in favor of its getting weaker.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 12½@12½c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12c; Colorado steers, 11½@11½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½@12½c; No. 1 native cows, 11c; under 55 lbs, 11c; branded cows, 11c; native bulls, 10c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10½c; branded steers and cows, 9½@10c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 10c; native bulls, 9c; calfskins, for No. 1, 12½c; kips, for No. 1, 11c; deacons, 62½@85c; slunks, 25@30c; horse hides, \$3.62½; packer pelts, \$1.45@1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.20.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½@10c; New England hides, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10@10½c; country cows, 9½@9½c; country bulls, 8½@9c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12½@12½c; butt-branded steers, 11½c; side-branded steers, 11@11½c; city cows, 10½@10½c; native bulls, 9½@10c; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Rautenberg, Forbes & Co., the Calcutta hide dealers, have opened a branch office at 97 Gold street, New York.

The United States Leather Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable April 2.

Oscar Scherer, the well known New York tanner, sailed to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for a tour of Southern Europe.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS AGAINST 10 CENT BUTTERINE TAX.

The Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan., on February 19 declared its opposition to the bill now before Congress to impose a tax of 10 cents a pound on butterine, in the adoption of the following strong resolutions:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota known as H. R. bill No. 6, providing for an amendment of an act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine, and,

Whereas, Such a bill, if enacted, is calculated to build up one industry at the expense of tearing down and ruining another industry and will in effect amount to the giving of a monopoly to the industry sought to be benefited by such legislation at the expense of another by means of uncalled for and unjust taxation, and

Whereas, The destruction of the oleomargarine or butterine industry would greatly impair the market value of beef cattle, doing great injustice to the cattle men of Kansas and would be a severe blow to the manufacturing interests of Kansas City, U. S. A., therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan., protests against the enactment of the law proposed in H. R. bill, No. 6, to the end that just competition in the manufacture and sale of food products be maintained.

In discussing the manifold effects of the bill it was said that if passed and put into operation it would destroy the cotton seed oil industry of the South; that it would depreciate the value of cattle and hogs in the United States \$12,000,000; that it would deprive the Government of over \$2,000,000 per year in revenue; besides this it would close twenty butterine factories, throwing thousands of people out of employment and depriving the poor man of a wholesome substitute for high-priced butter.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides.

Meatins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed

Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Beans, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Merchants Protest.

At the seventh annual convention of the Illinois Retail Merchants' Association held at Rock Island February 15, the following resolutions protesting against legislation concerning the manufacture and sale of butterine, were adopted:

Whereas, Efforts are being attempted to pass contemplated legislation at Washington, to destroy the manufacture and sale of butterine, an industry that is rapidly growing, and thereby prevent the use of an article of food which has received the highest endorsements from every competent chemist and expert on food products who has given an opinion on the subject; and

Whereas, We believe the efforts to place a tax of 10 cents per pound on butterine is inspired by selfish motives, so that the manufacturers of butter may charge an unreasonable price for their commodity, and enable the large creameries to corner the butter market at their pleasure; and

Whereas, Justice demands equal rights for both manufacturers of butter and butterine, both products having equal merit, and any adverse legislation against either must be condemned; and

Whereas, we believe that the present Fed-

eral law, taxing butterine 2 cents per pound, and the additional regulations imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are sufficient to properly regulate the manufacture and sale of butterine; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Retail Merchants' Association in the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, protest against the passage of the Grout, Tawney or any other bills that have for their object the further increase of the tax, or the relegation to the different States the right to enact laws that are against public policy by discriminating in favor of butter as against butterine

Resolved, That the Retail Merchants' Association of the State of Illinois instruct their respective Representatives and Senators in Congress assembled to bring about and enact such laws at this session that shall and will carry out the interest and protection of the trusts and combinations and the people of the United States.

The Immense Opposition to Butterine Tax.

We give below a list of some of the important and influential associations which have passed strong resolutions and forwarded them to Congress against the bill in the National

Legislature to tax butterine 10 cents a pound:
Chicago Live Stock Exchange.
Omaha Live Stock Exchange.
St. Louis Live Stock Exchange.
Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.
St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange.
Sioux City Live Stock Exchange.
Indianapolis Live Stock Exchange.
St. Paul Live Stock Exchange.

In addition to these there is the National Live Stock Association, which owns \$600,000,000 worth of live stock, and the Texas Live Stock Association, the largest individual member of the former body. The men composing the important organizations above named are quick to see the harm that would result to their businesses if this proposed pernicious and selfish legislation should become law.

Might Better Have Started Butterine Factory.

The "Drovers' Journal and Stockman," of South Omaha hit the nail on the head when it said in Monday's issue:

The truth about the oleomargarine terror is that the public likes it. Cow butter at 30c a pound is getting to be altogether too expensive for the great plain people when they can get something they can't distinguish from it for 18 cents.

The dairymen recently raised a fund of \$14,000 to get an anti-butterine bill passed by Congress. They had better divert their money to the establishment of a butterine factory. The prosperity of a good many people would be destroyed if the butterine industry were to be "struck down" now. It is just as legitimate as dairying and promises to be of as great benefit to the public.

NEW REFINING COMPANY AT GALVESTON.

The Galveston Cotton Oil Refining Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, by E. H. Young, who has been a very extensive exporter from Galveston of cottonseed products; Clarence French and Maco Stewart. This will be the only cottonseed oil refining independent of an oil mill in Texas. The object of the company is to handle and refine cottonseed oil in Galveston. The company proposes to get into working order for the opening of the new season. Oil will be brought from the interior mills to Galveston, refined there and shipped abroad.

The refinery will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels a month. Oil has previously been handled in Galveston by Mr. Young by bringing it from the interior, putting it into barrels in that city and then reshipping it.

* The Farmers' Creamery Company, of East Petersburg, Pa., has been organized with a capital of \$4,000. The incorporators are: S. N. Root, H. S. Hershey, Joseph Gochenauer, D. W. Graybill, Abram H. Erb, John N. Musser and P. W. Baker, with P. W. Baker as president, and H. S. Hershey, secretary.

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IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

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Crystals 500 " " " " " " soluble in cold water.

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Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

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Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
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CHEESE AND CHEESE-MAKING.

Different Kinds of Cheese, Their Manufacture and How to Select Imperfections.

(Concluded from issue of Jan. 6.)

LIMBURGER.

"Limburger" is one of the best known cheeses, and is of German origin. It is made of cow's milk, and is put up in small, convenient packages. A properly ripened "Limburger" is about eight weeks of age. When in proper condition it is soft and waxy, and it is one of the most nourishing and appetizing of the cheese products. Many false ideas as to smell and flavor have arisen in connection with "Limburger" which are entirely without foundation. Not that it does not have a strong smell, which is naturally disagreeable to one who is not accustomed to it. But when properly ripened it has not a stronger nor more decided odor than a properly ripened "Brie," "Camembert," "Brick," or "Roquefort." In all of these cheeses the odor is strong only when the cheese is exposed to a warm temperature. When kept at a low temperature, the odor is not particularly noticeable. To a connoisseur the strong odor of "Limburger" or "Brie" or "Camembert" is one of the chief indications that it has reached that stage when the indigestible and non-nutritive qualities of a green cheese have disappeared, and that it is ready as a valuable article of diet.

The reason why the name of "Limburger" has been so commonly associated with the idea of a strong and disagreeable smell is easily explainable. The "Limburger" is and has been for years the cheese of the people of Germany. In the form of "Limburger," cheese is and has been their daily article of diet. The emigration to this country of a large German element brought with it a common use among them of this variety of cheese. The average American has not to-day become educated to the use of a properly ripened cheese; and the extensive use of this cheese first became noticeable to the average non-German citizen by reason of its smell. And the prejudice which thereby became prevalent against "Limburger" has also taken possession of those who really know that it has no different and no stronger smell than the "Brie" and the "Camembert" which they have learned to appreciate and to use as a common article of diet.

BRICK CHEESE.

"Brick" cheese is so called from the shape in which it is made, and the means used in pressing it into form. This is a variety of cheese which is becoming more and more known in the local markets. It is made in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It belongs properly to the soft variety of sweet milk cheeses. It is made out of sweet milk and cream and when properly ripened is from six to eight weeks old. It is found in the market very often in a very unripe and unfit condition for consumption. This is from the causes that I have stated. But when properly manufactured and properly ripened, it is one of the richest and best cheeses which can be produced. It can be made and preserved in hot weather, and is becoming more and more a common and profitable resource to the dairies of the Northwest. When ready for the table, it should be soft and waxy like "Limburger," and it should have a smell not unlike that of "Limburger."

Included among the soft, sweet milk cheeses should also be mentioned the cream cheeses, such as "Double Cream," "Philadelphia Cream" and the "Caprera," and others. These are generally made from one-half cream and one-half milk and sometimes from all cream.

They do not require any length of time to ripen, but are made to eat fresh. They are rich and of course to a large degree nourishing; but they have not the peculiar nutritive and strengthening qualities of the carefully ripened cheeses.

CHEESE MOLD.

The mold which grows on cheese is not propagated after the manner of ordinary fungi commonly known to botanists. It is a mold which is peculiar and is known as "Penicillium Glaucum," and is propagated from filaments known as "Hyphae."

These tiny mold plants have an important influence in the ripening of cheese, and often help to give it an appetizing and attractive flavor. The blue mold is the dominant fungus in the atmosphere of a dairy and grows luxuriantly at the same temperature at which a soft cheese properly ripens. The blue mold of cheese is the same fungus which attacks bread, and, as already pointed out, the fungi of this mold are often introduced into cheese by artificial means. It is an element which is not to be avoided in the consumption of cheese as a great many suppose; for it is itself digestible and free from deleterious qualities.

CHEESE TRADITIONS.

So many are the vagaries which are indulged in by different people in regard to cheese and cheese making, and such is the extent to which many false ideas on the subject have become prevalent, that it would take almost an entire volume to attempt to explain or answer them all. I have already touched upon the notions in regard to the peculiar smell of well cured cheeses, such as "Limburger," "Brie," "Camembert" and others; and I have shown the nourishing and digestible qualities of these and other cheeses when in their proper condition. It is very commonly supposed, especially by people who are not well acquainted with the subject, that cheese is an article of diet which is to be used sparingly, or, perhaps, altogether avoided, by people of delicate constitutions or by those whose digestive apparatus is to any extent impaired. It is also sometimes said, and the idea has become almost a tradition, that cheese is not only indigestible but that it has certain astringent qualities which are sure to show their effect unfavorably after either a slight or a continued use. These notions are entirely unfounded. They rise principally from the fact that in this country cheeses of all kinds are too often consumed before they are properly ripened and before the curd has become soluble and in a proper condition for assimilation through the digestive organs of the human body. This is not the case with a properly ripened cheese.

Another peculiar notion in regard to the manufacture of some of the well-known cheeses of the higher grade is that in the curing processes extraordinary, and, what might be deemed by some people as unsanitary, methods are employed in the ripening of the cheeses; and I have heard it stated in perfectly good faith that certain cheeses such as the "Brie," "Roquefort" and "Limburger," are sometimes buried in the earth or in earth mixed with straw and manure, in order to give them a strong and peculiar flavor and odor. Nothing is further from the truth than all such ideas as this. There is no article of diet, either that which is used in its natural state or that which is manufactured, which is given more care, both with regard to purity and sanitary requirements, than is given to the manufacture and ripening of the very cheeses in question. Indeed, in all cases where the cheese is properly made and prepared, the utmost care is taken to preserve its purity and freedom from all sorts of infection. The skillful cheese maker, whether he be the Dutch peasant who is preparing his Edams for the market, or the Minnesota or

Wisconsin dairyman who is establishing or has established his name in the business, subjects the milk, as well as the cattle from which it comes, to the closest inspection for the purpose of selecting only the milk which is entirely free from disease, and in order to get the proper color and flavor in the cheese. The greatest care is exercised in regard to the cleanliness of the milk and the cattle in order to avoid all impurities; in the manufacture the greatest scrupulousness is observed in the cleanliness of the material and machinery and implements used. The closest attention is paid to keeping proper temperature, both in the materials themselves out of which the cheese is made and in the surrounding atmosphere, in order that the chemical changes which take place in the curd after the cheese is put in form may progress with the proper rapidity and under the proper conditions. It is safe to say that there is no article of diet known to the use of man which, when properly prepared, is so free from impurity or infection as cheese.

CULTURES IN OLEOMARGARINE.

Closely associated with the application of bacteriology to butter-making is its application to the preparation of artificial butter and various oleomargarine products. This subject, however, may be passed over with only a word. In certain European countries, especially in Holland, oleomargarine is made in very large quantities. The largest factories in the world are located in Rotterdam. In these factories the use of pure cultures has for some time been adopted with almost absolute uniformity. The shrewd business men who manage these factories have thoroughly learned that if they wish to obtain in their products a flavor imitating that of butter they are obliged to use bacteria to give them this flavor. They, therefore, buy the artificial pure cultures and inoculate them into large quantities of pasteurized milk in essentially the same way that the butter-maker inoculates them in his cream. They allow this milk to stand in a warm place for a length of time, which will produce the proper amount of souring, and then this ripened milk is mixed with the fats and the mixed oils made into margarine products. The result is that a flavor of butter which is, of course, derived from bacteriological products of the souring milk, is imparted to the margarine. All of the better grades of artificial butter are made in this way. The margarine factories use various kinds of pure cultures and experiment upon them with a good deal more care and know much more about their use than do the butter-makers.

Butter-makers make comparatively small quantities of butter, while oleomargarine factories make their product in very large quantities, and their market is much more dependent upon the grade of their product than is the market for butter. Some of these oleo factories have their own bacteriological laboratories, where experiments are going on constantly and where they can obtain their own pure cultures and make use of the very best results of the most recent advances in bacteriology. The wide application of bacteria in the manufacture of oleomargarine products should be a lesson to the butter-maker.—From Eleventh Annual Report of Storrs (Conn.) Agricultural Experiment Station.

* The Teller and El Paso Live Stock Company has filed incorporation papers with the county clerk, with a capitalization of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are T. J. Moynahan, Philip Suchuch, Jr., and D. P. VanFleet, and the directors in addition to the above are O. K. Caldwell and W. H. Spurgeon. The offices will be in Cripple Creek, Col.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

RATHER A SLACK LOOK OF AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK BUT IN ALL OTHER SECTIONS FIRMNESS WELL HELD. WAITING FOR EXPORT DEMANDS. VERY FEW SELLERS.

The New York market has given out at times indications of weakness, without an absolute giving way of prices from the light decline of the previous week, but whatever the developments in New York the general appearance of affairs is quite encouraging for the resumption of a confident tone in the near future. There has been no loss of strength over the South, except in the respect that where some small mills have had a tank or two of crude to sell they have not insisted upon the outside figures that they had held during the recent period of buoyancy, but have contented themselves with a slightly modified basis in order to clean up for the season. Where the mills have any important holding they are not distressed by the exhibition of an occasional slight weakness at seaboard markets, and they are determined to stay by the holdings to see through the developments of the future, while convinced that a better order of affairs must shortly follow the current rather slack look of affairs, and that ultimately prices will be decidedly higher. The market seems to be waiting more the issue of export demand as well as the probabilities of contract deliveries early in March, with the belief that whatever oil is to come out on March contracts will be had in the first few days of the month. By a careful canvass among people who have the oil coming to them on March contracts, our opinion is that it will be of an exceptionally light quantity to some ideas entertained over its extent, and that a limited amount of it will settle many contracts, in its being passed around, while that the extent of it is hardly worth gunning for. But perhaps any occasional feeble look here is not so much due to the desire to take in contract deliveries as from the at times selling out of speculative lots, which, however, has been less important this week than last, with indications that there is not now an especially excessive holding that way to affect affairs further materially. It was natural that these speculative lots should come out when a fair profit was shown rather than the indulgence of a holding for outside figures, and particularly in the modified demands latterly. But all tame symptoms would be instantly thrust aside in the event of important export demand reappearing. The possibilities of this export trading are favorable to some vitality in it, at least within the next two weeks. The more important consuming centers in Europe are holding remarkably light stocks of the oil, and must shortly resupply. The consumption in Europe is quite as large as in the previous year, while its importations have been so much less, that its delayed demands must prove a factor of marked importance at some time in the future, or, as they are exhibited for satisfaction at the seaboard markets here. In fact, Marseilles stands ready to pay now within $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ of the current asking prices here for prime yellow, not in a general way, but in sufficient degree

to indicate that it needs the oil, while believing that it is more doubtful that it will be able to obtain a more favorable market. While the demand for compound lard purposes in Europe is the least significant factor, as compared with the requirements there for soap and olive oil purposes, yet it is clear that the wants there even for the lard trade are more urgent, and had it not been for an advance of

about 10¢ per 100 pounds on steamer freight this week, that Havre would have taken further important amounts of white oil. But aside from European wants there are demands from home sources for important lots to control, with expectations of higher prices after a few days. Indeed, it would have been possible to have sold a large line, or of 10,000 barrels prime yellow, to home sources, if it had been offered at 37¢, at one time through the week, when the market here stood for the limited quantities selling at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. At this writing 37¢ has been accepted for lots of 100 barrels prime yellow for March delivery, but it is very sparingly offered, and 37¢ for off grade yellow for May delivery. However, we do not look for more than a small advance in prices through March. Our expectation is

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that the later months, say about May, will show exceedingly full prices, and that the limit of them will depend more upon the exertions of the mills to get any left over seed supplies from planting, since if materially higher prices for the oil do not come about before May there will be no strong effort of the mills to take up any seed to be had, while after that time the seed could not be had at any price. We believe that the oil production will be used up at an earlier period than ever before, unless the oil prices should go so much higher, that before the May month there would be an effort to get in all the seed possible, but which, of course, would make off grade oil, and except as an extreme price is put upon the oil to invite more freely the use of substitutes. Barring these contingencies there is every probability that there will be a bare market of oil long before the new crop season. There is a good grasp of the moderate stocks of oil, and any slight weakness here fails to bring out more than small lots. The mills are gradually closing down on productions even in the near Atlantic sections, and while it is impossible just now to arrive at a definite exhibition of their holdings, enough is known to say that their supplies are of that moderate volume that they would quickly disappear with manifestation of general activity to demands for them. Indeed, however, quiet affairs appear in New York and other seaboard markets, by reason of the absence of usual export demand, the mills are getting sufficient trade from home sources to keep their productions rather closely sold. The latest mail advices from Marseilles imply the necessity of buying thence very soon; they say that not much oil is arriving out, that it can easily get equal to 36½¢ in New York for prime yellow, that the soapmakers are very short of it, and that the moderate stocks held there are mostly of white and winter oils for edible purposes, and that their supplies of lard and provisions generally are equally short, while that they expect that their urgent needs will soon work prices further against them.

Undoubtedly the undertone of the cotton oil position is very confident, while higher prices wait only the resumption of normal demands. The lard market acts a little better after a spell of weakness, while within two or three days there has been more marked export demand for it, while the reports from the other side indicate that these demands are compelled by moderate supplies there, while that the principal Continental countries cannot piece out as freely with their home productions as their large supplies of hogs are running out. A more active, continued demand for pure lard would quicken the trading in compound to assisting the strength for cotton oil, which latter, however, for support to cur-

rent prices at least, would not depend upon lard. The tallow market has been well cleaned up of offerings of city to the middle of March on export demands and at 5½¢ for hogsheads and 5¼¢ for tierces, which stronger prices were hardly sustained at the close however, as the London cable of the auction sale there on Wednesday showed dullness, and practically unchanged prices. The situation of all competing fats for soap purposes is, however, highly encouraging. The sales in New York are 500 bbls. crude, part at 34¼¢@34½¢, and it is quoted at those figures; 3,000 bbls. prime yellow, for March delivery, at 37½¢; 200 bbls. do., 37½¢; 200 bbls. do., 37c, now at 37c bid and 37½¢ asked, with few sellers; 1,000 bbls. do., for February, 37½¢, 37½¢ and 37c; 500 bbls. do., April delivery, 37¼¢@37½¢; 100 bbls. off grade yellow, May delivery, 37c. At the mills sales of 25 tanks crude at 30¼¢@31½¢, with, at the near Atlantic sections, 30½¢ bid. At New Orleans, prime yellow quoted at 37½¢@38c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

STOCKYARDS AT HAVANA, CUBA.

Mr. Henry F. Embry, of the firm of Tatum, Embry & Co., live stock commission merchants of Louisville, Ky., and president of the Conrad Provision Company, of the same city, returned last week from Havana, Cuba, where he was superintending the construction of a stockyards at that point. The Stockyards Company is known as the Union Stockyards Company of Havana, and is capitalized at \$100,000. The yards, which have just been completed, are of a most modern style with all the latest improved facilities for handling stock. Tatum, Embry & Co., of Louisville, Ky.; Greene, Embry & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Perry & Lester, Nashville, Tenn., and B. Duran, of Havana, Cuba, are the principal stockholders of the new company, of which Mr. B. Duran is president, and H. F. Embry secretary.

Mr. Embry speaks in glowing terms of the future business prospects of the island, and especially of the stockyard business, which, he says, is bound to be a successful enterprise as there is no other stockyards located there nor any facilities for handling the vast number of cattle and hogs that are being received there every month. Cattle are selling on the island at 5½¢@6½¢, and hogs 7¼¢@8½¢ live weight, in Spanish gold, which is at 8 per cent. discount.

HIGH FOR LAMBS.

Last week 231 Colorado lambs—78—sold for \$6.80 each at St. Joseph and 200 Colorado lambs—83—sold at Kansas City for \$6.50 each. This is a good price even in a high market.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

The secretary's report at the Oklahoma Live Stock Association Convention recently held at El Reno, as noted in last week's issue of this journal, showed that the Oklahoma association is now next in size to the Texas association, which is the largest individual association in the world. Abner Wilson of Woodward, president; M. F. Ward of Grand, O. T., vice-president; Will E. Boulton, secretary, and John J. Gerlach, treasurer, were all re-elected by acclamation. Governor Barnes in his address suggested that the cattlemen secure through delegates in Congress needed legislation on the rental of school lands and other unoccupied sections in the territory, thereby avoiding much lawlessness and litigation now existing in certain parts of Oklahoma.

* Messrs. John T. Lytle and D. H. Ainsworth of San Antonio, who have been appraising the cattle and ranches in southern Texas embraced in the Loving syndicate deal, have made their report to Mr. Loving. This is the last report of the appraisers to be received and Mr. Loving said that the figures fixed by the experts in nearly every instance were accepted by the ranchmen.

* The New Holland Canning Company, of Richmond, N. Y., has been incorporated to do a canning business. Capital, \$7,000. Corporators: J. E. Ferrell, C. Kirkpatrick, S. Taylor and T. C. Cooley, all of Richmond.

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Elkhart, Ind., January 2, 1900.

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CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,

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BUFFALO, N. Y.



Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—Immediately subsequent to our previous report, or last Saturday, there were sales here of 200 hogsheds city at 5½¢, and 1,500 tierces do. at 5½¢. This established the outside prices asked of the previous week, and was by that much an advance. But on Monday and Tuesday of this week most of the melters were asking 5½¢ for city-in hogsheds, although one was willing to sell a limited quantity at 5½¢, while there was not a buyer for it at the inside price; possibly, however, a more important quantity could have then been sold at 5½¢, but not above that. While affairs then were quiet there was no doubt but that the undertone was good, with very limited supplies to be had, and the city-made essentially sold up to the middle of March, when it is considered that 500 hogsheds city are to be consigned to Europe through the coming week. But we then thought that there would be difficulty in getting the market over 5½¢ for city in hogsheds at once, unless some conditions changed, and which did not seem probable. In the first place the London auction sale on Wednesday indicated a dull tone there; most of the cables represented unchanged prices, although one said an advance in part of 3d, but there were only 500 casks sold out of 1,000 casks offered. Then again there did not promise a let up of the strong situation of the ocean freight market, and unquestionably there was not sufficient force to affairs in England to admit of paying current prices for the tallow here in conjunction with the extreme rates for ocean freights. Statistically, tallow is all right for the holding interest, yet at the same time to keep it so there is the necessity of a better export demand than is indicated for the near future. Tallow has to depend for its strength more than usual upon its statistical features; of course, it has some support from the full prices of other soap fats—cotton oil, etc., but it is missing more than usual this year an influence from lard, and until lard straightens out for better prices, we would hesitate over expressing an opinion that tallow, by reason of its statistical position alone, could be supported to the current level of prices, if indeed there is not the ne-

cessity of a livelier export demand to keep it where it is for the near future. The market up to early Wednesday was called 5½¢ for city in hogsheds, but there were one or two sellers at that without finding buyers. Late on Wednesday a decline of 1-16¢ came about, when 100 hogsheds city were sold at 5 7-16¢. (The close of the market to Friday night will be found on page 42.)

The country-made tallow is not arriving at all freely; a good deal of it finds its way direct to the West or near consuming points to its production, where prices are better than here, and more particularly for the upper qualities. There is sufficient demand from the home trade here to about absorb the moderate offerings. The sales of this country made for the week are 325,000 pounds at 5½¢ to 5¾¢, as to quality, chiefly with 5½¢ as outside. City edible is not plenty, as it had been closely bought up; about 6¼¢ quoted for it. The Western markets are stronger than Eastern sources, where there are moderate supplies; the consumption there is more liberal; there were five tanks packers sold there at 5½¢. Quotations in Chicago: Prime packers at 6@6¼¢, No. 1 do. at 5¼@5½¢, No. 2 do. at 4¼@5¼¢, city renderers at 5¼@5½¢, prime country at 5¼@5½¢, No. 2 do. at 4¼@4½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Some export business has been done, but beyond this the market has been lifeless, with the refiners getting about all they need from their own productions. About 6¼@6½¢ quoted in a nominal way. Sales have been made of 100 tierces and 50,000 pounds at 6¼@6½¢.

OLEO-STEARINE.—At this writing 6¼¢ is asked in New York, while bids are reduced to 6¼¢, and it is quite possible that a compromise price, or 6½¢, would be the trading basis, although our reports to the close of the week may show a change from that. Singularly oleo-stearine is the weakest article in the list of fats; in fact, is the only exception to the general fair degree of firmness of the fat markets. Yet it is not in large supply, as only one presser has any considerable quantity

to sell. But the pressers do not want to make an accumulation of it; they would rather sell even at concessions, in view of its surroundings, in the recent condition of the compound lard trading and the lack of especially stimulating features in the lard market, while realizing that if they fought for a steady price they would have the burden of an accumulated supply to forcing the market eventually further against them. The Western markets are also slack and easy, with, at Chicago, 6½¢ quoted.

Later—Sales in New York of 75,000 pounds at 6½¢.

GREASE.—There is a disposition to talk the market stronger, but it comes about more because of the position of the tallow market rather than from materially increased demands. The pressers are perhaps buying a little more freely, but there is lack of snap to export trading. At the same time the supplies on offer are quite moderate, and by reason of this the market would be at least firm. "A" white quoted at 5½¢, "B" white at 5¼¢, yellow at 4¼@5¢, and bone and house at 4¼@5½¢. At Chicago, white quoted at 5@5½¢, yellow at 4¼@4½¢, and brown at 4¼@4½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—The Western markets are stronger than the Eastern sources of distribution, while there has been a good demand there, however moderate the volume of business here. At Chicago last week there were 1,250 tierces yellow sold at 5¼¢. Here, white quoted at 5¼@5½¢, and yellow at 5¼@5½¢.

CORN OIL.—There is not a large supply on offer even for future deliveries, while the export demands are steady, and the market has rather firm support. Quoted at \$4.00 bid for car lots, and about \$4.70 asked.

LARD OIL.—Trading is slack just at present, while it would require a stimulation to lard prices to change it to activity. At the same time the stocks of the oil are moderate, as following a period of exceptional activity. The consumption continues large, and delayed demands mean by that much added briskness in the future. Quotations are 50@51¢.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

A dispatch from Perry, O. T. says that a discovery has been made in Woods County of a huge bed of guano, said to be deposits of bats. It has proved to be an excellent quality of fertilizer, and is already being shipped, but an effort will be made to stop it.

WELCH & WELCH,
SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS,
Tallow and Grease,
121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

LION BRAND 98% Powdered Caustic Soda.

Strongest and Purest in the Market.

Bbls. about 450 lbs.

Also
All...

SOAP MATERIALS.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO., 383 West St., New York City.

COTTONSEED OIL AND THE KORAN.

A curious inquiry was received at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. It seems that it has been whispered into the ear of Saleh Ben Hassen, a prominent Mahometan of Tripoli, and likewise hinted to others of his faith, that American oils contain the product of the hog, and that French and Italian oils do not, and, besides, are better. And so Saleh Ben Hassen writes to his friend, one of the explorers of the Agricultural Department, recently returned to the United States from the Mediterranean countries, in great anxiety lest he and his brethren should have been eating the forbidden pork, and inquiring whether American "olive" oil or cottonseed oil exported contains lard oil.

It is probable, that should Saleh Ben Hassen, convinced that the American oil contains the fat of the Koran forbidden hog, resolutely avoid all American oils and devote himself only to the "purer" product of France and Italy, he might yet be in the very danger he would seek to avoid for the reason that France annually imports from the United States over 12,000,000 gallons of cottonseed oil and exports annually about a like amount of olive oil.

Cottonseed oil makes an excellent olive oil, and Saleh Ben Hassen states that he likes the American oil, and it is thought at the Agricultural Department that the scruples of himself and of other Mahometan consumers and merchants can be satisfied as to its composition, so that a good market for an American product may not be lost, cottonseed oil being exported to Africa to the amount of nearly a million gallons annually, to say nothing of other Mahometan countries.—New York Tribune.

BUTTER-MAKERS' CONVENTION.

At the National Butter Makers' convention, held at Lincoln, Neb., closing on Feb. 22, the resolutions adopted urged minor changes in the manner of examining butter exhibits in favor of strict inspection of total butter exports. The National Dairy Union's efforts to get national legislation against oleomargarine was heartily endorsed. To this end the convention urged the enactment of the Tawney bill to tax butterine 10 cents per pound, introduced in the House of Representatives.

The principal feature of the closing session

Thursday evening last was the election of officers. Only one change was made from the list of last year. George E. Haskell, of the Beatrice Creamery Company, was chosen as president, to succeed W. K. Boardman, of Nevada, Ia. The other officers were re-elected, Leland Griffin, of Desmet, S. D., being re-elected as vice-president and E. Suddendorf, of Elgin, Ill., being chosen for the eighth successive year as secretary and treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Produce Exchange memberships are beginning to rise in value. At the public sale on Wednesday at the Exchange there were five sold, the first one bringing \$160, then two at \$185 each, followed by one at \$180, with the last one sold at \$185. It is understood that at private sale a certificate of membership, which called for the outside Gratuity Fund benefit, brought \$300, while that price was further bid and declined.

Proposed for membership: John Leslie McLean (stock and grain brokerage), by Mortimer H. Wagar, and James M. Jenks, by Harry B. Day.

Visitors at the Exchange: R. Hartley, J. G. Taylor, Chicago; A. F. Fisher, F. W. Wise, Boston; E. V. Cromley, Gardley, Pa.; J. C. things, why a check drawn to the order of

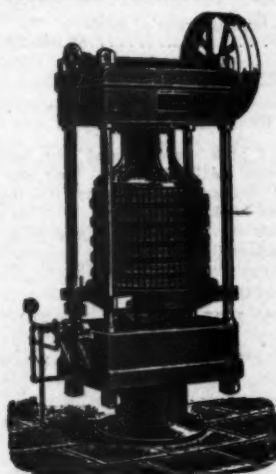
Rudesill, Boston; John Chestnutt, Indianapolis; George N. Prentice, Buffalo; Fred Oliver, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. Davis, Salisbury, N. C.; N. P. Gile, Duluth; A. Waldberg, Antwerp; Siegemund Vaser, Berlin.

SOAPMAKERS AND WAR TAX RULING.

Chicago soapmakers are much exercised because of a ruling of the Federal authorities, holding them to be liable for internal revenue tax under the head of medicines because of advertising expressions. Those who are obliged to refund war taxes are the Medicated Soap Company, Dawson Soap Company, Bullock, Ward & Co., and the Great Northern Soap Works at Oak Park. These firms have combined to contest the ruling.

AMBULANCE FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS.

C. E. Lewis, of Pierre, S. D., has taken out to his ranch a wagon arranged for picking up sheep and lambs on the prairie during stormy days, and hauling them to shelter. When a lamb is carried in by itself it is a hard matter to get the ewe to follow, and often when shelter is reached she will refuse to own the lamb. The wagon built by Mr. Lewis has about twenty compartments, each large enough to hold a ewe and lamb, and both are to be put into a compartment together to be hauled in and no separation is necessary.—Stockyards Daily Journal, St. Joseph.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

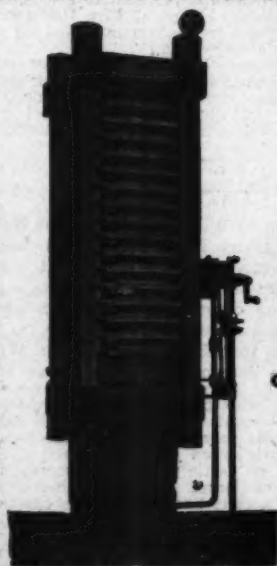
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Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.*

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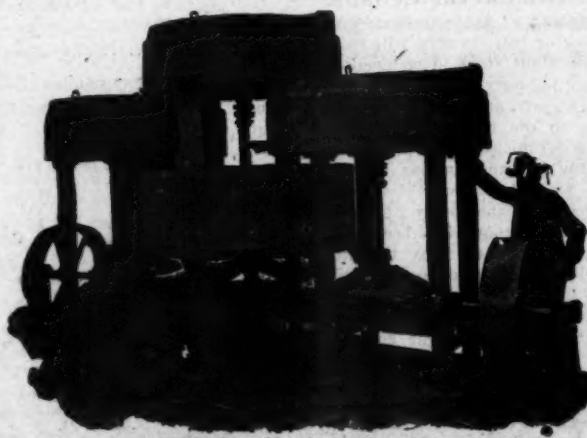
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Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

*The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.*

*The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.*



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

SENATE PURE FOOD COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The United States Senatorial Pure Food Committee have submitted a report on the extensive investigation it has conducted into charges that many important articles of food and drink are adulterated so as to be a serious detriment to health or a fraud on the purchaser. Accompanying the report is a great mass of testimony taken in the principal cities of the country. The report says that the importance of the investigation made and the legislation proposed cannot be too strongly emphasized. It is added:

It is the purpose of this committee to adopt this uniform rule. To prohibit the sale of deleterious and unhealthy food products, and, as to those food products which are simply cheapened by adulterants, to compel the marking of those goods for what they are. Deleterious food products should be prohibited, and the rest thoroughly regulated.

There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and, at the last Congress, flour. If the rule established by this committee can be carried out as to our other food products we will not only protect the consumer and the honest manufacturer who is willing to sell his goods for what they are, but we will also establish a reputation for our food products which will assist us to find a ready market for them in other countries.

The other plan to regulate the food products is contained in Senate bill No. 2,426, which establishes a department under the Secretary of Agriculture and provides for the establishment of a board which shall fix the standards for foods, drinks and for drugs, based on the American pharmacopeia.

In the case of butter, cheese and flour, the frauds practiced were so apparent and dealt so with the most important food products that the revenue plan seemed to be, and is, wise and successful, and it may become necessary, if the real purpose of this bill meets with opposition and defeat, wise and prudent for this committee to have prepared and ready revenue legislation to reach some of the most glaring evils by adding it to the next revenue bill.

If it is the policy to restrict our own citizens to the use of pure food, we certainly should apply the same rule to foreigners who manufacture goods to be sold in this country. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that large amounts of imported goods are sold in this country the sale of which goods would be prohibited in the country from which they come.

THE CATTLE CENSUS.

The taking of the classified census of the live stock of this country will be one of the most important steps in connection with the live stock industry the government has taken for many years, and the stockmen are looking forward to the results with much interest. In the government reports of live stock heretofore the information has been so meagre that it was almost worthless and left the stock dealer at the mercy of the speculator, so that more money has been made out of stock speculation than by the stock industry itself. The revised census will be hard on the speculator, but the intelligent stock raiser will hereafter have a means of knowing exactly what the true condition of the market is and handle his stock accordingly, making it impossible for the speculator to manipulate the markets.

A wise choice has been made in the appointment of Secretary Martin, of the National Live Stock Association, to confer with

the government's chief statistician, as the secretary is thoroughly familiar with the desires of the association on this subject, and has himself many very valuable ideas regarding it.

The connection of President Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, and Secretary Martin, with this important matter is a guarantee of the reliability of accurate information as to the live stock census.

BUTTERINE BILL INTRODUCED.

Congressman Williams, of Mississippi, has introduced a bill defining what constitutes artificial butter and providing for a system of taxation with regard to its manufacture, sale, importation and exportation. The bill provides for the imposition of a tax of \$600 upon its sale by manufacturers, \$480 by wholesale dealers and \$48 by retail dealers. Heavy penalties are prescribed for the violation of the law.

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

Report for the year 1899:
 Surplus December 31, 1898.....\$4,027,944
 Dividends paid in 1899.....3,122,700
 Balance\$915,244
 Profit and loss (surplus), December 31, 1899\$4,855,487
 Balance, representing year's profits\$3,940,243

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Feb. 24, is as follows:

To.	Week ending Feb. 24, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 24, '00.
PORK, BELLS.			
U. Kingdom..	1,817	2,856	24,113
Continent	1,172	1,722	15,379
So. & Cen. Am.	568	173	1,553
W. Indies....	1,031	1,924	31,020
Br. No. Am.	291	987	2,871
Other countries	3	...	739
Total	5,597	7,712	81,675

HAM AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom..	13,971,126	17,638,307	205,900,884
Continent	1,700,355	4,000,919	37,186,863
So. & Cen. Am.	36,625	97,500	1,332,000
W. Indies....	246,591	439,925	3,850,641
Br. No. Am.	1,850	2,000	26,850
Other countries	10,700	...	485,050
Total	15,967,277	22,238,651	249,291,387

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom..	6,128,298	7,361,624	88,572,137
Continent	5,829,585	7,201,390	116,045,386
So. & Cen. Am.	198,145	648,050	6,942,000
W. Indies....	258,350	686,925	8,320,405
Br. No. Am.	3,020	700	66,545
Other countries	1,540	45,660	598,170
Total	12,407,538	16,004,340	220,547,733

Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

From.	Week ending Feb. 24, 1900.		
	Pork Bbls.	Bacon & Ham Lbs.	Lard Lbs.
New York ...	3,245	6,021,275	5,302,830
Boston	244	2,459,625	1,620,902
Portland, Me.	106	3,965,030	1,474,520
Phila., Pa....	793	308,122	498,445
Balto., Md....	150	1,033,659	1,285,538
Norfolk	665	...	1,293,986
Newport News	54	21,650	558,950
New Orleans.	...	...	...
St. John, N.B.	250	2,082,150	399,444
Pennacola ...	...	75,708	...
Charleston ...	60	...	3,123
Total	5,597	15,967,277	12,407,538

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 24, '00.	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 25, '99.	Decrease.
Pork lb ...	16,335,000	23,065,600	6,730,600
Ham, bcn, lb	249,291,387	336,008,505	86,717,118
Lard, lb ...	220,547,733	271,250,457	50,702,724

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

The York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., has recently received a number of new contracts, chief among which are the following:

A complete 20-ton ice-making plant to be shipped to Kobe, Japan. The plant will be gotten ready for shipment at once.

Samuel Berryman's Sons have just concluded arrangements for the erection of a 30-ton ice-making plant in Philadelphia, the machinery to be furnished by the York Manufacturing Company. The plant will be on the can system.

Washington, Pa.—The Washington Brewery will make a number of changes and additions to their plant, and have ordered a 20-ton refrigerating machine from the York Manufacturing Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—M. Seitz has just given contract to the York Manufacturing Company for removing the double-acting compressors on the refrigerating machines in his brewery and replacing them with single acting compressors of the latest improved York style.

Lincolnton, N. C.—W. W. Motz will erect a six-ton ice-making plant in this city. The contract for the necessary machinery has been awarded to the York Manufacturing Co.

SPRAGUE'S LATEST CATALOGUE.

The Sprague Electric Company, of 527-531 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, has issued Catalogue No. 80, devoted to "Interior Conduits." It is quite an elaborate booklet and treats fully on this interesting subject. Among the conduits considered are the iron-armored, brass-armored, unarmored and flexible metallic. Space is also given to insulating fittings, boxes, elbows, couplings, switches, cut-outs, special tools, etc., etc. Complete price lists and cable codes are also given.

From its first step in offering to the public unarmored asphaltic paper conduits, it has met all of the varying conditions imposed by the rapid improvement in the art of modern building construction. The introduction of the unarmored conduit was followed by that of brass-armored, and later by the iron-armored. Its latest product is flexible metallic conduit, possessing many features of excellence. With the introduction of the various styles of conduit, fittings, junction boxes, cut-outs, etc., were provided, to meet the special requirements of each system. An important fact is that the conduits referred to are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and may, therefore, be recommended for every kind of interior wiring.

The catalogue is enclosed between covers of green and gold, characteristic of the advertising department of the Sprague Company, and well illustrated. A copy of it will be sent to those interested for the asking.

CATTLE PAPER.

According to William A. Wilson of Kansas City, Mo., there is a good healthy demand for well secured cattle paper in that city, he having more orders than he is able to supply. The demand comes from banks, private investors, from Missouri and Kansas, as well as a number from Eastern States. Mr. Wilson said: "The demand for cattle paper seems to be on the increase all the time, showing that those who have carefully investigated and have bought cattle paper find it among the best loans they can make, as the paper is paid promptly when due. The fact is, there is less loss on cattle paper than in any other one class of loans. Our commission merchants, as a rule, have been more careful in seeing the cattle mortgaged were there, properly counted, branded and described, with ample feed to care for them during the winter, and to see there were no other mortgages on them, which can be easily ascertained from the county records."

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The following matters in Congress at Washington, D. C., will be of interest to the lines of trade covered by The National Provisioner:

Feb. 22. By Mr. Richardson: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 184) prohibiting the transportation of tin, tin plate and other product of the American Tin Plate Company, etc., from one State to another; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. DeVries: Petition of Wagner Leather Company and other business firms in the State of California, urging the repeal of the war-revenue duty on hides, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Jones, of Washington: Resolution of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in opposition to the leasing of grazing lands west of the 99th meridian; referred to the Committee on the Public Land.

Feb. 23. By Mr. Dalzell: Petition of Association of American Knit Goods Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Grout: Petition of the Board of Trade of St. Johnsbury, Vt., George H. Cross, president, favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, in the interest of manufacturing and commercial industries; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Powers: Resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, in the interest of manufacturing and commercial industries; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Feb. 24. By Mr. Burkett: Protest of Cigar Makers' Union No. 276, of Plattsmouth, Neb., against the passage of the bill admitting products of Puerto Rico free of duty; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Cochran, of Missouri: Remonstrance of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange, State of Missouri, against amending an act defining butter, etc.; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Esch: Resolutions of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, praying for the passage of the Grout bill making oleomargarine in original packages subject to provisions of the interstate commerce laws; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. By Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, of Boston, Mass., favoring free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico and our new possessions; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York for the appointment of a commission to study and report upon the industrial conditions of China and Japan; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. By Mr. Gamble: Resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 387, of Yankton, S. D., protesting against the admission into the United States free of duty of the products of the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Jett: Resolutions of the Quincy Freight Bureau, Quincy, Ill., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1,439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Weeks: Protest of G. H. Hammond & Co. against the pending bill increasing the tax on oleomargarine, etc.; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Young, of Pennsylvania: Protest of the G. H. Hammond Company, of Hammond, Ind., against increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also petition of Cover, Drayton & Leonard,

of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. By Mr. Norton, of South Carolina: Resolution of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Carolina, favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1,439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also petition of J. S. Risser and other citizens of Lebanon county, Pa., praying for the passage of the Grout bill making oleomargarine in original packages subject to provisions of the interstate commerce laws; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. By Mr. Weeks: Petitions of various creamery butter makers of the Seventh Congressional District of Michigan, and the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, relative to the bill imposing a tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Feb. 26. By Mr. Adams: Resolution of the Philadelphia, Pa., Board of Trade, favoring the passage of House bill No. 887, in the interest of manufacturing and commercial industries; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Dalzell: Protest of the G. H. Hammond Company, of Hammond, Ind., against increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Emerson: Petition of J. S. Hutchins and others, of White Creek, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Jones, of Washington: Petition of James Taylor and other citizens of Mayview, Wash., favoring the passage of Senate bill 1,439, amending the interstate commerce law; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Lacey: Petition of J. G. Thayer and fourteen other citizens of Blakesburg, Ia., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Littauer: Petition of W. E. Grove and others of De Kalb, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Mann: Resolutions of the Quincy Freight Bureau, of Quincy, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill No. 1,439, relative to amendments to the interstate commerce law; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Feb. 27. By Mr. Gamble: Resolutions of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 153, of Sioux Falls, S. D., protesting against the admission into the United States free of duty the products of the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. By Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota: Petitions of Woman's Park Club and Cosmopolitan Club, of Merriam Park, Mrs. D. B. Lewis, and citizens of St. Paul, Minn., in favor of the national park for Northern Minnesota; referred to the Committee on

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BACON STRINGER.**QUICK - SAFE - SURE**

Its utility to every PRACTICAL MAN is at once apparent. It saves time and labor and can be used over and over again, keeps a perfect straight edge on bacon smoked with same made with or without hanger both work alike. No more waste ends of Bacon.

They are made from the best steel wire, nicely tinned, and are very durable.

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Public Lands. Also petition of H. P. Hanson, secretary of the Cambridge Creamery Company, in favor of the bill to tax oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also protest of Cigar Makers' Union No. 98, of St. Paul, Minn., against the passage of bill admitting products of Puerto Rico free of duty; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Feb. 28. By Mr. Gamble: Resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, favoring the granting to the Interstate Commerce Commission adequate powers to fix rates, correct preferences and discriminations, and giving legal effect to their decisions; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. By Mr. Young, of Pennsylvania: Petition of the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6, imposing a tax on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

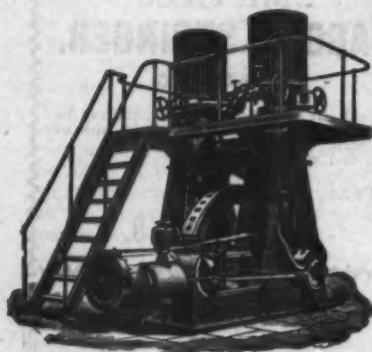
H. A. BORN PACKERS' SUPPLY CO.

There is nothing that has been put on the market in recent years of greater usefulness to packers and curers of bacon than the New Steel Metal Profit Bacon Hanger, which is sold exclusively by the H. A. Born Packers' Supply Co. of Chicago. This invention is now being used successfully by many of the best packers, such as Armour & Co., South Omaha; G. H. Hammond Co., South Omaha; T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids; Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Fort Worth Packing and Provision Co., Fort Worth; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas; Hahn Packing Co., Fort Worth; Hays Packing Co., Gainesville, Tex., and many others. This hanger brings the bacon out of the smoke with a perfect square top edge, with no waste ends at all, and is much quicker in stringing, besides saving all cost of string, time, labor, etc.

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INCORPORATED 1885.

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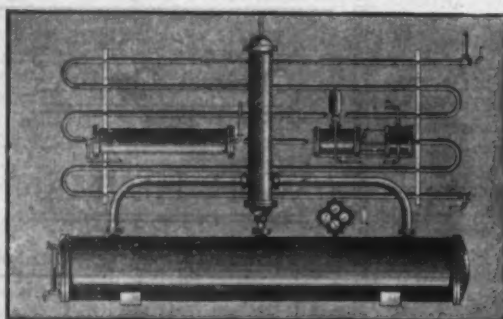
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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
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Engineering Department

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Complete plants designed and built for the economical
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Specialists in all classes of refrigeration.

Plans, specifications and supervision.

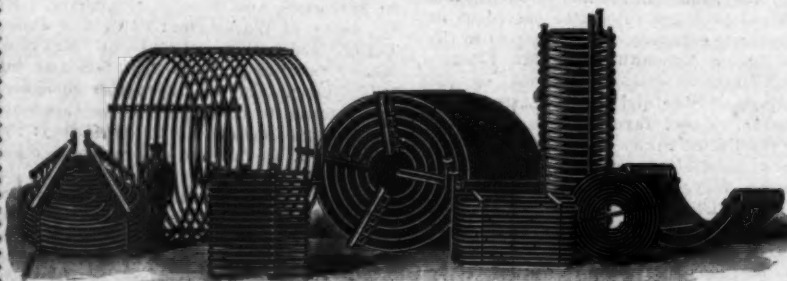
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Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation
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PIPE COILS AND BENDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Heating and Cooling.



THE WHITLOCK COIL PIPE CO.,

Main Office and Works:

ELMWOOD, CONN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, HARTFORD.

109 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

8 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON.

—The making of ice in a packinghouse is a big item, and especially is this so in the extensive new Cudahy & Co. packing plant at Armourdale now nearing completion. There are seven cold storage rooms, 250 feet square and capable of holding 100,000 carcasses that must be kept at a freezing temperature. It takes more power to run the ice machines at Cudahy's than it does to run all the rest of the

plant. There are two tandem compound ice machines of 200 tons capacity each, and one smaller ice machine of 200 tons capacity and they will be run by a 600-horse power engine connected with eleven return tubular boilers of 150 horse-power each. These boilers are equipped with automatic stokers, ash conveyors, coal bunkers and conveyors which will save much labor in charging the furnaces, as

the coal is handled automatically from the car to the fire boxes and the ashes and cinders are removed in the same way.

—Boston's (Mass.) \$20,000 municipal ice business has been abandoned. Part of the plant has been sold to a private company for \$500.

—Neipp's new ice plant at Terre Haute, Ind., is now in operation. The machine cost \$3,200 and has a capacity of nine tons daily.

Ice and Refrigeration

—Mr. Gibb is making plans for the Faucette ice plant on the North Side, Little Rock, Ark., to be 28x140 feet.

—Eastern parties have been prospecting at Bay City, Mich., with a view of establishing a cold storage plant. It is said the outlook is decidedly in favor of the city securing the plant.

—The National Refrigerator Company, of Pueblo, Col., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The corporators are: A. C. Gregg, T. H. Bowen and J. W. Dodds, all of Pueblo, Col.

—The Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association, representing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association, will hold a joint convention at Marion on March 13.

—The American Lynde Refrigerator Company, which was recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, will erect factories in the United States and Canada for the manufacture of a new class of refrigerator.

—The Naugatuck Ice Company, of Naugatuck, Conn., contemplates building a large ice factory at Housatonic avenue and Meadow street, of that city. Artesian water will be used. The scheme is still in its primary stages.

—Charles E. Lahman, a leading business man of Stillwater, O. T., contemplates the erection of an ice plant at that place this spring. It will be about the capacity of the plant at Enid. Stillwater is in need of ice and a small plant there should pay well.

—Hon. Henry M. Schmidt is promoting a \$15,000 company to build a cold storage plant at Saginaw, Mich. A \$6,000 ice plant will be installed. Mr. Schmidt will continue as general manager of the company, most of the stock of which is already subscribed. It is expected to start the plant going by July at furthest.

—The Fera Catering Company, of Kittery, Me., has been incorporated to manufacture ices, etc. Capital, \$10,000. Corporators: W. H. Thorpe, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Seas, Medford, Me.; G. W. Foster, Somerville, Mass.; F. E. Rowell, Kittery, Me.; A. M. Melvan, Newcastle, N. H.

—Work is progressing rapidly on the frame structure on Church street, Huntsville, Ala., to be occupied by the new ice factory. Manager S. B. Stewart says the machinery will arrive in a few days and no time will be lost in getting it into position. The plant will begin operations April 15 and will have an output of ten tons per day.

—The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has contracted to immediately erect a creamery on the Searles farm at Kelly's Corners, near the Ulster & Delaware crossing Kingston, N. Y. Stock to nearly the amount of \$5,000 has been subscribed. The building will be 100 feet long, and in conjunction will have an ice house with a capacity of 430 tons. The contract, which calls for completion of the plant in sixty days, has been closed and work on the foundation has begun.

THE REFRIGERATION OF POULTRY.

Editor National Provisioner:

In your issue of December 9 last, your editorial comments on the possibilities and results of shipping chilled or unfrozen poultry to the European markets are noted. As I have recently been in contact with those who have exported chilled poultry during the holiday trade, I may be able, perhaps, to throw some light on the causes of the disastrous results which have, in many cases, been recorded this season.

The possibilities of making a good profit by landing fine, dry picked, unfrozen stock on the other side of the water has tempted many who have imperfect facilities for the handling of poultry to engage in the export business, many of the poultry dealers having no adequate means of refrigeration, relying largely on the natural climatic low temperature which is usually to be depended upon during the poultry-shipping season. Owing to the extremely mild weather experienced this season up to Christmas-time, the failure of this source of refrigeration has led to the unprofitable results which have given American poultry in Europe, temporarily at least, such a bad reputation. The same general results have been noted to some extent right here at home for the reason stated, and it is estimated that about 65 per cent. of all the poultry received in Boston was more or less out of condition. It is not at all the failure of refrigeration, but largely the lack of facilities for successful artificial refrigeration in place of the natural or climatic refrigeration which will, at times, produce the desired results, but which should not be depended upon for satisfactory and scientific refrigeration.

It is possible to carry unfrozen poultry successfully for a period of four weeks or even

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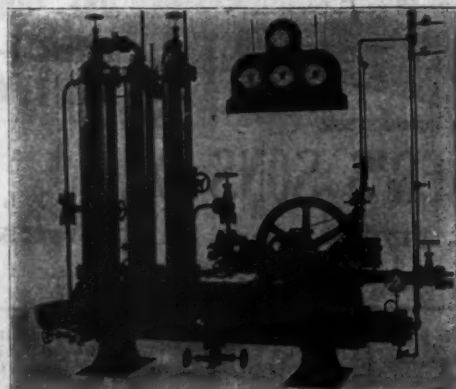
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OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,
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Designed specially for packinghouses, hotels, creameries, small refrigerating plants.

MACHINES ALL SIZES.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

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AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.
Regulates flow of weak
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NONPAREIL CORK. The Greatest Coal Saver...

SECTIONAL COVERINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND BRINE PIPES.

Our Nonpareil Cork (in sheets) should be used wherever perfect insulation is desired, and is the best for cold storage warehouses, ice plants, hotels, refrigerator cars, brine and ammonia tanks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS.

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NEW YORK.

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

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BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING
and ICE MAKING MACHINERY

WE CONTRACT FOR THE EQUIP-
MENT OF COMPLETE PLANTS

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.

longer, if rightly handled and proper refrigerating facilities provided. After being picked and allowed to properly bleed, the birds should be placed in a refrigerated room at a temperature of 28° to 32° F. A good circulation of air, preferably by mechanical means, aids in extracting the gases and animal heat rapidly, which is important to the perfect preservation of the birds. They may be cooled as rapidly as possible if placed in a temperature which will not freeze them on the outside. The cause of bone stink is generally due to a freezing of the outside of the bird which prevents the escape of moisture and gases from the inside.

The cause of the soft, clammy and moldy condition complained of is largely due to a slow chilling or a change of temperature, especially when the birds are taken from a low temperature and placed in a temperature considerably higher. This not only causes a condensation of moisture on the outside of the birds, but has a destructive action on the flesh fibers, causing the meat to become soft and unnatural in appearance and feel. Moisture accumulating on the outside of the birds will cause a growth of mold, or if the air in which they are placed is moist, mold is likely to result.

After poultry has been chilled as above indicated, to a temperature of say 30° F., or just above the point at which it will actually freeze, it should be maintained steadily at this point, and in a moderately dry air until marketed, without exposure to outside weather conditions and fluctuating temperatures. In practical handling this is difficult, owing to the circumscribed space available for storage during transit and often to parsimony of the railroad lines and steamship companies, not mentioning that of the dealers themselves, in providing properly equipped cars or rooms for the handling of perishable products.

When proper facilities are provided for the correct handling of poultry before and dur-

REFRIGERATION
AND
ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
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Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,
ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.
35 OSCEOLA STREET. OSHKOSH. WIS.

ing shipment, it may be landed on the other side of the water in first-class condition, and not before.

Madison Cooper.
Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15, 1900.

* The North Avenue Packing Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Corporators: John Gerts, George Panli and Richard Backhaus. The company will carry on a butchering and packing business.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, Hamburg, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	15/	30
Bacon.....	22, 6	22, 6	22
Lard, tcs.....	22, 6	22, 6	22
Chesse.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	22, 6	22, 6	22
Beef, per to.....	4, 6	4, 6	22
Pork, per bbl.....	3/3	3/3	22

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, best terms, March, 3, 14. Cork for orders, March, 3/10.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to February 24:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,163		892	11,946	9,898
Sixtieth St.....	3,733	107	3,324	12,517	
Fortieth St.....					19,365
Hoboken.....	1,936	41	41	1,410	
Lehigh Val. B. R.....	1,788				3,728
Baltimore & O.....	2,011				
Weehawken.....					
Seawater.....			91	64	
Totals.....	11,631	198	4,248	25,937	33,051
Total last week.....	10,441	211	4,295	26,913	35,782

Weekly exports to February 24:

	Live Cattle	sheep	quart.
Eastmans Company.....			1,900
Nelson Morris.....			7,280
Armour & Co.....			1,840
J. Shamburg & Son.....	730		
Schwartzchild & Sulzberger.....	730		6,015
Swift and Company.....			4,807
W. A. Sherman.....	300		
Lehman Bros.....	305		
Meyer & Houseman.....	95		
Brown, Snell & Co.....	81		
A. R. Outerbridge & Co.....	19		
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	25		

Total shipments.....	2,185		21,902
Total shipments last week.....	1,249	1,226	7,350
Beacon exports this week.....	2,799		9,835
Baltimore.....	1,369	1,400	
Philad'a.....	1,567		2,698
Portland.....	1,054	623	
To London.....	2,056		11,017
To Liverpool.....	3,556	1,267	21,943
To Glasgow.....	1,392	680	
To Bristol.....	375	156	
To Hull.....	100		
To Southampton.....			1,408
To Newcastle.....	81		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	44		
Totals to all ports.....	8,094	2,998	34,368
Total to all ports last week.....	6,770	7,651	29,581

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 20	5 55
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 80	5 10
Common native steers.....	4 00	4 75
Stags and Oxen.....	3 50	4 35
Bulls and dry cows.....	3 40	4 30
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 25	5 50

LIVE CALVES.

The market ruled somewhat lower this week. Receipts fair, demand light. We quote:

Live calf calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2
common to good, per lb.....	7 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market this week ruled somewhat lower. Receipts fair. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	5 25
heavy.....	5 20
light to medium.....	5 25
Pigs.....	5 35
Roughs.....	4 30

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO—Steady; \$4.65@4.97 1/2; left, 7,038.

CINCINNATI—Active; \$4.10@4.97 1/2.

ST. LOUIS—Strong; \$4.80@4.97 1/2.

OMAHA—Steady; \$4.65@4.80.

EAST BUFFALO—Strong; \$5.10@5.35; closed steady.

LOUISVILLE—Steady; \$4.60@4.90.

PITTSBURG—Steady; \$4.80@5.20.

MILWAUKEE—\$4.60@4.90.

KANSAS CITY—Steady; \$4.65@4.82 1/2.

CLEVELAND—Yorkers and mediums, \$5.10@5.15.

INDIANAPOLIS—Active; \$4.65@4.95.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a light run on live sheep and lambs; prices have advanced considerably. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Live sheep, prime.....	5 00	6 00
common to medium.....	4 00	

LIVE POULTRY.

The market is heavy and weak, prices ruling lower. Fowls seem to be shaping for a further decline. Ducks and geese steady. Pigeons firm. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	9 1/2
Fowls.....	10 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	9 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	50
Geese.....	1 30
Pigeons.....	35

DRESSED BEEF.

The beef market continues slow, with fair receipts and light demand. Prices about stationary. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7	7 1/2
light.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair native.....	6 1/2	7
Choice Western heavy.....	6 1/2	7
light.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Good to choice halves.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair halves.....	6	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5	6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5	5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/2	5

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a slow demand for dressed calves, prices ruling lower. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	13
country-dressed, prime.....	12

DRESSED HOGS.

Trade was slow this week, with poor demand and lower prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
180 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
160 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
140 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pigs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The prices ruled firmer this week, but demand was very light. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	10 1/2	11
Fair to good lambs.....	9	10
Common to medium lambs.....	8	9
Fair to good sheep.....	7	8
Common to medium.....	7	7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 10,648 pkgs.; previous six days, 18,323 pkgs. Fresh turkeys are generally showing undesirable quality and selling slowly at irregular prices. Western chickens are nearly all coarse and staggy. Nearby chickens also undesirable and sell at irregular prices. Broilers low. Choice capons in fair demand and steady. The movement in frozen poultry is slow and disappointing. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
mixed, av. best.....	10	10 1/2
young toms.....	9	9 1/2
old hens.....	9	9 1/2
old toms.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., per pair.....	22 1/2	23 1/2
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
mixed weights.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
Chickens, State and Penna., prime.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
poor.....	9	10 1/2
scalded, av. best.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
fair to good.....	8 1/2	10
Chickens and fowls, State and Penna., prime.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Western, mixed, prime.....	9 1/2	11 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Western, prime.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
fair to good.....	9 1/2	11
Old roosters, per lb.....	7 1/2	8

Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	16 1/2	17 1/2
medium weights.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
small and slips.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Capons, Western, large.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
small and slips.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
Ducks, fancy.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
good to prime.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
poor.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Geese, fancy.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
good to prime.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
poor.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	3 00	3 05
dark, per doz.....	1 85	2 10
culls.....	60	1 10

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens and toms.....	12	13
Broilers, fancy.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Chickens.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
average.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Fowls.....	9 1/2	10 1/2
Ducks.....	11 1/2	12 1/2
Geese, average best.....	9 1/2	10 1/2

PROVISIONS.

Trade was slow this week. Pork loins lower. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11 1/2	12
12 to 14.....	11 1/2	12
heavy.....	8	8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8	8 1/2
heavy.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	10
(rib in).....	9	9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	16 1/2	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2	17
shoulders.....	7 1/2	8
Pickled bellies, light.....	8	8 1/2
heavy.....	7	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	9	9 1/2
Western.....	7 1/2	8 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 30	6 40
South America.....	6 60	6 60
Brazil (Kaga).....	7 75	7 75
Compounds—Domestic.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Export.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	6 10	6 15
City lards.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
lard stearine.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
also.....	6 1/2	6 1/2

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	10	11
heads on.....	5	6
Halibut, White.....	9	11
Gray.....	9	11
Frozen.....	6	6
Striped bass, pan.....	12 1/2	15
Bluefish, Green.....	12	14
Eels, skinned.....	6	10
skin on.....	6	7
White perch.....	6	7
Flounders.....	5	7
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	7	8
green.....	16	18
Eastern.....		
Smelts, green.....	9	12
Lobsters, large.....	20	22
medium.....	12 1/2	15
Herrings, frozen.....	4	4 1/2
green.....		
Red snappers.....	6	10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	22	25
Shad, N. G., backs.....	25	30
roses.....	60	70
Scallops, medium.....	50	75
large.....	1 25	1 50
Soft crabs, large.....		
medium.....		
Weakfish, frozen.....		6
green.....		
Sea bass, Eastern.....	9	10
White fish, frozen.....	20	22
Pompano.....	5	6
Haddock.....	20	22
King fish, Southern.....	20	22
frozen.....		
Ciscoes.....	5 1/2	6
Prawn.....	75	90
Sea trout.....	10	12
Sheephead.....	8	10
Forages, L. I.....		
Brook Trout.....		
Butterfish.....		
Flukes.....		
Green turtles.....		

GAME.

English Snipe, per doz.....	2 10	2 20
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10	2 10
Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	2 00	2 10
light weights to pair.....	1 35	1 40
redhead, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	1 05	1 10
light weights, per pair.....	85	1 10
ruddy, light weight, per pair.....	85	1 10
heavy, per pair.....	1 10	1 15
mallard, per pair.....	85	1 00
teal, blue wing, per pair.....	60	60
teal, green wing, per pair.....	40	40
common, per pair.....	35	40
Rabbits, per pair.....	30	35
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	55	65

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 27,265 pkgs.; previous six days, 33,940 pkgs. Demand good and goods absorbed as fast as arriving. Limitation creamery in fair demand and fresh re-

ceipts are firm. Factory continues in light supply and the market has a stronger tone on nearly all qualities. Renovated butter is attracting more attention and is showing firmness on best grades. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	24 1/2	a 24 1/2
firsts	23 1/2	a 24
seconds	22 1/2	a 23
thirds	21 1/2	a 21 1/2
State, extras	24 1/2	a 24 1/2
firsts	23 1/2	a 24
thirds to seconds	22 1/2	a 23
Creamery, June fancy	23 1/2	a 23
held, common to prime	18 1/2	a 21 1/2
State dairy, half Arkin tubs, fresh fancy	23 1/2	a 24
prime	21 1/2	a 22 1/2
tubs, com. to good	18 1/2	a 20 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extras	21 1/2	a 22 1/2
firsts	19 1/2	a 20 1/2
low of grades	18	a 18 1/2
factory, held, finest	17	a 18
held, lower grades	17	a 17 1/2
fresh extras	19	a 19 1/2
fresh, firsts	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
thirds to seconds	17	a 17 1/2
Rolls, fresh, choice	17 1/2	a 18
common to prime	17	a 17 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy	21 1/2	a 22
common to prime	17 1/2	a 20 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 11,641 boxes; previous six days, 17,721 boxes. There is a good demand for small cheese; fine skins scarce and firm, but average grades sell slowly. We quote:

State, full cream, small, full-made, fancy	13 1/2	a 13 1/2
choice	13	a 13 1/2
good to choice	12 1/2	a 13 1/2
common to fair	11 1/2	a 12 1/2
large, full-made, fancy	13 1/2	a 13 1/2
choice	13	a 13 1/2
large, good to prime	12 1/2	a 13 1/2
common to fair	11	a 12
light skins, small, choice	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
large	10 1/2	a 10 1/2
part skins, small, prime	10	a 10 1/2
large	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
fair to good	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
common	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
Full skins	4 1/2	a 5

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 52,681 cases; previous six days, 58,188 cases. Southern are of irregular quality. Many from Georgia, North Carolina and farther southern points are very unsatisfactory and have to go comparatively low. Refrigerators quiet. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	15 1/2	a 15 1/2
Western, fresh-gathered, prime	15	a 15
Kentucky	14 1/2	a 14 1/2
Tenn., Va., and N. C., prime	14 1/2	a 14 1/2
Other Southern, fresh av. best	13 1/2	a 14
West. and South., dirties, 30 doz. case	3 1/2	a 3 1/2
Refrigerator, choice, 30-doz. case	3 1/2	a 3 1/2
poor to fair, 30-doz. case	2 3/4	a 2 3/4
dirties, prime	1 3/4	a 2 3/4
Lined eggs, 30-doz. case	2 3/4	a 3 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market continues fairly active, and prices are sustained. We quote:

BASES NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$30 00	a 31 00
raw, per ton	34 00	a 34 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 95	a 1 97 1/2
to arrive	1 70	a 1 85
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00	a 13 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2 30	a 2 35
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	2 80	a 2 85
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	19 50	a 20 00
6 and 30	14 50	a 15 00
7 and 30	14 00	a 14 50
6 and 35	13 00	a 13 50
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 00	a 7 50
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	2 35	a 2 40
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b. 3000 lb.	1 00	a 1 00
Fish scrap, dried	1 00	a 1 00
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3 07 1/2	a 3 10
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	3 00	a 3 05
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	3 10	a 3 10
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f.o.b. Charleston	6 50	a 7 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3 00	a 4 00
The same, dried	4 45	a 4 50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.	8 70	a 8 90
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	9 00	a 10 05
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't ex store	1 75	a 1 85
ex store	1 55	a 1 90
Double manure salt (45 a 45 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorides), to arrive, per lb. (basis 45 per cent.)	1 01	a 1 13
The same, spot	1 06	a 1 30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 per cent.)	1 90	a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 35 per cent. per unit, U. F.	36 1/2	a 37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Ammoniates have been strong with large demand the past month. Prices have advanced materially. Stocks appear very small. We do not foresee much relief from the present tension in the near future. We quote: Crushed tankage, 7 and 25 per cent., \$14.50 @ \$15.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$21.50 @ \$22.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 18 per cent., \$20.50 @ \$21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$18.50 @ \$19.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$17.00 @ \$17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95 @ \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.20 @ \$2.25 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.35 @ \$2.40 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$3.07 1/2 @ \$3.10 New York and Baltimore; domestic, \$3.00 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.95.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	\$2.25	\$2.20 for 60%.
76% "	\$2.35	for 60%.
60% "	\$2.40	per 100 lbs.
98% Powdered caustic soda	3 1/2	40 lb.
58% Pure alkali	1 1/2	for 10%.
48% Soda ash	1 1/2	c. per lb.
Borax	7 1/2	80 lb.
Talc	1 1/2	1 1/2 c. lb.
Palm oil	8 1/2	54 c. lb.
Green olive oil	60	55 c. gallon.
foots	5 1/2	c. lb.
Yellow olive oil	60	c. gallon.
Cochin coconut oil	6 1/2	c. lb.
Oeylon	6 1/2	c. lb.
Cutan	5 1/2	c. lb.
Cottonseed oil	38	40 c. gallon.
Rosin: M., \$2.60; N., \$3.15; W.G., \$3.75; W.W., \$4.15—		
all per 280 lbs.		

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	65 to 75c	a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	35 to 45c	a piece
Sweet breads, veal	40 to 75c	a pair
beef	15 to 25c	a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c	a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c	a piece
Mutton kidneys	30	a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c	a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c	a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c	a piece
Rolls, beef	12	c. lb.
Butts, beef	10	10c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	25 to 35c	a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c	a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 58-60 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$60 00
Flat shin bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	45 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Horns	20 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$192 50
No. 3	137 50
No. 4	71 00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00
Wet	1 50
Cattle switches, per pc.	2-3c

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 75 a 2 00
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18
No. 2 Skins	16
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	14
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	12
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 16 lbs. and over	1.50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 15 lbs. and over	1.25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1.10
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1.00
Branded Kips, heavy	1.50
Light Branded Kips	1.25
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
light	1.50
Branded U. S.	75
Bells or deacons	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
per keg, 60 lbs.	\$25.00
medium, per bdle.	50
narrow	45
domestic	34

Hog, American, 10c per lb., free of salt	38
bbles, per lb.	38
1/2 bbles, per lb.	40
kegs, per lb.	40
hog guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	10
Chic.	9
par lb	3 1/2
hungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	9
Chicago	8 1/2
par lb	4 1/2
middles, per set (\$7.60 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y.	70
Chic.	48
par lb	8 1/2
weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	8 1/2
No. 2's	8 1/2
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	13	13 1/2
White	19 1/2	20
Ponang, White	18 1/2	19 1/2
Red Zanzibar	14	15
Shot	14	15
Allspice	7 1/2	10
Coriander	4	6
Gloves	9 1/2	14
Mace	45	48
Nutmeg, 1 lb.	45	48
Ginger, Jamaic.	20	25
African	7	11
Sage Leaf	7	10
Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 85	a 3 90
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2	a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2	a 4 1/2
Powdered	4 1/2	a 4 1/2

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	23
1 "	18 1/2
1 "	17 1/2
1X moulding	16 1/2
1X	15c
1 1/2	15 1/2
1 1/2	14 1/2
1 1/2	13 1/2
1 1/2	13c
1 1/2	12c
1 1/2	11c
1 1/2	10c

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is little to report at present about the situation of the oleo oil market, which is 46 florins in Rotterdam for choice qualities, and business slow.

Ever since the opening of the year oleo oil has been declining in value, and business has been exceedingly light, and this situation has also caused a lower market for neutral lard.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 3.—Closing—Bacon—Steady—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 35s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., 34s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., 35s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 35s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 34s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 37s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 32s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 47s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, firm, 30s.; American refined in pails, steady, 32s. 3d. Butter—Nominal. Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 60s.; American finest colored, 63s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 29s.; Australian in London, steady, 29s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined May–August, dull, 21s. 9d.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 21—	1899-00	1898-99
Chicago	2,715,000	3,140,000
Kansas City	915,000	1,155,000
Omaha	670,000	755,000
St. Louis	600,000	705,000
Indianapolis	394,000	425,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	121,000	162,000
Cudahy, Wis.	198,000	263,000
Cincinnati	255,000	285,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	448,000	437,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	237,000	266,000
Cedar Rapids	147,000	187,500
Sioux City, Ia.	191,000	148,000
St. Paul, Minn.	158,000	160,000
Louisville, Ky.	146,000	184,000
Cleveland, O.	170,000	174,000
Wichita, Kan.	60,000	50,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	88,000	104,000
Detroit, Mich.	105,000	127,000
Bloomington, Ill.	43,000	38,900
Marshalltown, Ia.	46,100	44,000
Above and all other	8,185,000	9,305,000

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- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
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- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
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- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
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- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.

n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.

o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

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COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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The National Provisioner

150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Retail Department

THE DEAD MEAT OUTLOOK.

The winter has been a mild one, generally speaking, all over the country. Cattle have wintered well and are now in good condition as compared with their state at this time last year. The losses have been light; nothing to speak of. Food has been plentiful and the high price for live stock has made it worth the while of stock raisers to take care of so valuable an asset. The result should be that a good supply of meat will come forward this season and that the general shortage of live-stock will not be so keenly felt as it would have been had the rigors of a hard winter been added to the deficiency of the slaughter herd.

Butchers look upon each season's opening with a measure of concern and alarm. While there is no hope for a general and permanent lowering of the dressed beef market, there is no unusual causes for it to go higher. Sheep and lambs should drop a bit unless a hard snap strikes the flocks at lambing time. That is the dread and unknown quantity. If it does not come, then the market should point down. Hogs, however, show a remarkable shortage. The runs have been heavy and the drafts will be felt. The demand is strong. All things considered, pork products are likely to rise and to rule high during this year.

A MILD WINTER'S COST.

While cold wintry snaps are on us butchers are too busy thinking about the gas and coal bills to give much of a thought for the coming commercial bills. The marketman will be very likely to find out next summer the truth of the old saw that the saving on winter coal is ten fold weight on summer cold. Any one familiar with ice conditions knows that a mild winter means a shortage of natural ice in the summer, and under trust conditions must make the supply of artificial much higher than when the pond freezing and river ice are in strong competition.

The freeze for the supply of natural ice has been thin all over the country. As a result the ice houses are going to be short of supply. The ice combines will reap the rich harvest of the higher price for their product which the situation will enable them to place upon the product which their factories will have to supply. The marketman may as well get over his shivers now and begin to ask himself what the saving of coal during a mild winter will cost him in higher ice bills next summer.

A cold winter has always been a good friend to the meat man. It provided a natural competitor to the ice man who helped to keep the price of ice down to the retailer. It also gave a life and vim to trade which is

not found in a warm stretch of weather.

The time to attend to business matters is when they are reached, but the plans must be executed in advance. It is now the thoughtful season for the butcher who has to use ice in the summer. A bit of forethought at this time may save both money and worry when the heat of summer rolls along with its troubles in July.

THAT CANNED GOODS CONTRACT.

The Chicago Canned Goods Buyers' Association has drawn a contract similar to that adopted in the East by the New York wholesale grocers. The executive committee of the above association has sent out a draft of this new contract to the members of the association for approval before it is sent out to the trade for signature.

The sum and substance of this agreement is:

1. Packers must guarantee their goods to September 1.
2. Both buyer and seller may reduce contract 20 per cent.
3. Either party released in case of fire.
4. All disputes to be arbitrated and award to be binding on both.
5. Terms, 60 days after delivery, or 1½ per cent. for cash.

It will thus be seen that this new contract is, in some respects, an improvement over the New York contract. But how a packer of canned goods is to be held for the condition of the contents which are liable to reckless handling is not explained. This provision, however, is an advantage to the retailer who should insist upon the guarantee from the wholesaler to him inasmuch as he has to stand in substance and reputation to his trade.

ST. LOUIS' BIG TRADE.

The following interesting data has been forwarded to us from St. Louis:

During the year 1899 the outward shipment of St. Louis product exhibited a satisfactory gain and for the seventh consecutive year made enlarged sales. The increase over all previous records amounts to 12,714,740 pounds, bringing the total up to 290,470,460 pounds, against 277,755,720 pounds in 1898 and 259,002,550 pounds in 1897. The average yearly gain in dressed beef shipments for six years is about 31,000,000 pounds. Owing to the expansion of the home industry the arrivals of dressed beef from other centers decreased 3,303,190 pounds, compared with the previous year. The total arrivals of dressed beef in 1899 amounted to 44,982,660 pounds as against 48,285,850 pounds in the year 1898 and 64,612,340 pounds in 1894, which was the high time of St. Louis dressed beef imports. From the standpoint of local development the dressed beef trade was in a good healthy condition in 1899.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, February 28, condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 5,100 pounds; veal, 5,900 pounds; mutton, 3,420 pounds; pork, 8,840 pounds; poultry, 3,600 pounds; total, 26,860 pounds.

Department Store Law.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has declared unconstitutional the department store law which made merchants in cities of 50,000 people or more pay \$300 to \$500 license for each group or class of goods sold.

This bill was regarded as the most perfect anti-department store measure ever drafted, but as it has failed to stand the judicial test it is improbable that any legislation of the kind can be successful.

STOPPING SALE OF RED SAUSAGES.

Dr. C. Hampson Jones, the health commissioner of Baltimore, Md., has set his head against colored sausages. He says that he is determined to stop their sale in that city. His efforts have been neutralized by the dealers promptly appealing all cases to the higher courts whenever arrests were made and convictions had. Then the offenders would go right on selling. To get around this court block, Dr. Jones is now going to do it this way:

"Hereafter I propose to exercise the authority the health commissioner has in this regard," he said, "and that is to seize all colored sausages and meats the minute they are placed on sale. The health commissioner has the power by law to not only seize such stuff, but to destroy it. Instead of making arrests in the future I shall pursue this course, and then the dealers, if they feel aggrieved, can have recourse to the courts. I want it distinctly understood that hereafter no marketman or grocer shall sell such articles as I have referred to. The law will be enforced to the very letter."

To facilitate his crusade against the red sausage he says that he will ask the mayor to require the market clerks to pay especial attention to the red sausage, and to make swift reports to the Health Department. Dr. Jones says that he will seize and destroy sausages, and then the appeals can take their own time getting off the docket of the higher court. As health commissioner he is absolute and the master of the red sausage.

OYSTERS A FOOT LONG.

There are more oysters eaten in this country two to one than in any other, and in order to prevent any possibility of the exhaustion of the crop the Government has recently imported fifty barrels of Japanese oysters, which are said to have all the qualities of the best American oysters, but far outstripping them in size. The Yezo oyster, which was the particular species selected for transplanting, frequently measures a foot long, and in order to be eaten must be carved like a Thanksgiving turkey.—Philadelphia Record.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Saginaw, Mich., gave a big banquet on the west side Feb. 27, to "blow" the money realized from the annual excursion last August. The affair was quite pretentious.

The retail meat men of Lockport, N. Y., have decided to drop trading stamps as they have worked enough havoc. The trading stamp, like all other fads and crazes, has run its course. Now customers want meat, not bric-a-brac. The price of goods had to go up or the trash had to stop.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cleveland, O., held a delightful smoke, oh, and luncheon card evening Tuesday of last week at their rooms, 301 Ontario street, of that city.

There is a movement on foot among the marketmen of Rockford, Ill., to close their meat markets from Saturday night until Monday morning.

Local and Personal

** George Cullom of Swift and Company's Chicago staff was in New York City during the week for a few days.

** J. C. Smith of Swift and Company's West Side slaughter houses, New York City, was sick this week, wadded up with colds.

** Two big red long horn beeves of the semi-Texas steer variety, but better grade of stock, created quite a stir at East Forty-fifth street and First avenue Wednesday afternoon. Abe Frank said that they weren't "bob calves."

** The United Dressed Beef Company has been doing some fine figuring lately to land with all feet on a big beef contract. It was a fine business move.

** The consensus of the New York small stock trade is: "High stuff, slow trade." This, too, when the market in this last off and bum month was not so full of "copper-skinned" stuff.

** Jacob Hunsicker and Alexander Kaiser, who composed the firm of J. Hunsicker & Co. up to May 4, 1891, at 211 East Fourth street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$9,107 and no assets. Mr. Hunsicker has individual liabilities of \$2,219. They were dealers in butter and cheese.

** Alfred Moos, of 218 East Eighty-ninth street, formerly a butcher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$1,034 and no assets. He is a shipping clerk now.

** Barney Ershowsky, butcher of 51 Avenue B, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$2,673 and assets \$268.

** William Reilly, who has a provision store at Flushing, L. I., has been fined \$200 or four months for selling oleomargarine in violation of the law.

** C. R. Busby, foreign traveling salesman of the Armour Packing Company, was given a complimentary dinner at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, last week. In a humorous toast speech on "The World, the Flesh and the Devil," Mr. Busby won fame as an after-dinner speaker and made all of the guests feel glad that they were there. The posts of honor were occupied by H. E. Finney, toastmaster; C. R. Busby, I. W. Reed, Dr. Nishiwian, John Dawson Howe and Messrs. Hill, Cargill, Simons, Richardson, Wellborn, Gurley, Hastings, Dye, Ware, Stanton and Woodson.

** Genial George L. Pratt, of Armour & Co.'s staff, Chicago, Ill., has the pull on the Root Street Car Line Company. The newsboys scalp car transfers. Mr. Pratt got on a car, paid his fare and received a transfer. Then a newsboy jumped on and sold him a paper, for which Mr. Pratt paid him. The conductor, thinking that he had swapped him the transfer for the paper, ejected Mr. Pratt against the latter's remonstrance. After getting his data and witnesses nailed, Mr. Pratt

hauled his transfer from his pocket and showed it. Now somebody feels badly.

** Mrs. Jane Everitt, who is now 90 years of age and a small woman, stands at her Hanover Market every day selling meat like she has done for the last fifty-six years. She wears no glasses. She has never deserted her market but twice in a half century. Then only in recent years—one from sickness and once because of a blizzard.

** Charles E. Lynes succeeded to the market business of Mrs. Fred J. Fisher, at 322 South Queen street, York, Pa. She has conducted a successful market at this stand for many years. She retired from the business last Saturday and Mr. Lynes took charge of the market on Monday.

** Sigmund Fleischman, butcher, of 224 East Seventy-ninth street, New York city, got the bad check habit and was up before Magistrate Zeller Saturday to explain, among other things, why a check drawn to the order of S. Fleischman, and purporting to be signed by the well known meat market firm of P. Gomprecht & Son, at 326 Columbus avenue, was marked by the bank "incorrect signature." The culprit was a prime beef broker. The discovery of this check started a flow of such kind.

** G. W. Van Vranken, Schenectady, N. Y., has asked that the contract for constructing the new market be awarded to the North Hudson Contracting Company. It is now under consideration by the Troy (N. Y.) council.

** A Michigan Central meat train of twenty-three cars was wrecked last week between Frankfort and Matteson. No one felt hungry amid the mass of foodstuff.

** The Farmers' Butter & Egg Company, of 880 Amsterdam avenue, New York city, has had a petition of involuntary bankruptcy filed against it by various creditors.

** If the ponds and lakes and rivers don't soon freeze up, and thick at that, the ice harvest will be short and marketmen will be caught napping with high-priced ice facing them this summer.

** Architect Jarvis, of Kingan & Co., who had nice plans prepared for the company's big branch plant at Syracuse, N. Y., ran up against the railway company who wouldn't give a little more room or change the switches to suit the plans, so the architect had to change his plans radically. As soon as these are perfected and approved the new structure will start up. In the meantime Manager F. W. Cheshire, of the local branch, is planning to get the rubbish of the old building out of the way.

** George Long & Son, the big pork butchers at the Lexington Market, Baltimore, Md., last week generously sent a free supply of meat for distribution to the poor of the Western district of the city. It was a charitable act to the hungry.

** Mr. Grogan, of the city beef department of the Eastmans Company of New York, will relinquish his position there on account of the changes which the company has decided to

make in the rearrangement of its domestic business. Mr. Grogan is a good man.

** George Bingham, who was with the Eastmans' Company of New York until the recent changes there, is now with Armour & Co.

** E. Wilson, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, Chicago, was in New York city during the week. His friends are always found to be glad to see and to greet him.

** Frank Hastings, of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, is in New York city for a few days. Mr. Hastings is a congenial spirit and it is a pleasure to meet him at any time. He is a gentleman of great energy and quick executive ability.

** Health Commissioner Jones, of Baltimore, Md., is setting a warm gait for butchers in that city who color meats and sausages to make them look fresh.

** Edward Kearney, a butcher in Catherine Market, New York, for sixteen years, died at Palm Beach, Fla., on Saturday, the 24th inst. In the meat business Mr. Kearney laid the foundation of a fortune and owned considerable property at Saratoga, N. Y. He enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment, New York National Guard, in the Civil War, attaining the rank of major. Mr. Kearney leaves a widow and four children.

** Willie Riley formerly ran a meat market at Locust street and Mulberry avenue, Corona, N. Y. He has sold his market business and now conducts a roadhouse at Jackson avenue, just across from the old Harry Hill homestead.

** Sidney C. Shea, the provision dealer of 499 Medford street, Somerville, Mass., after satisfactorily settling with his creditors, has resumed business at his old stand.

** Peter Kowialski, a butcher at Buffalo, N. Y., was lured to Rochester by the coyness of a sly maiden and robbed of a roll of money. This is how he met the simple little girl: An ad in a Polish paper published in New York city, said: "Handsome young woman, worth \$5,000, would like to marry one of her own nationality, a Pole." The Buffalo butcher was the "sucker" who bit. After paying \$95, a watch and several rings for his adventure, he got over his knockout drops and went back to Buffalo to sell meat. Kowialski now considers it a personal reference if a girl innocently laughs with her pretty eyes at him. He gets mad.

Dr. E. W. Martin Dead.

New York city was shocked when it became known that Dr. Edward F. Martin, the chief inspector of food for the New York Board of Health, was dead. He died at his home at Elmhurst, L. I., last Saturday afternoon after a lingering illness. Dr. Martin was a native of Manhattan and has had twenty years' connection with the New York office of the Health Department. He was buried Monday afternoon. Mrs. Martin and two children survive him. He was an efficient officer.

The Butchers' Club of Milburn, N. J., held their reception and dance Wednesday night of last week. The event was given at Bonnell's Hall, which was well filled. Gentzel's orchestra rendered the music for the evening. The supper was very sumptuous. It was served at midnight. There was a spirited cake walk. The successful couple was Ralph Baker, of Springfield, and Miss Annie Feeley, of Newark.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. MESSRS. B. HELLER & CO., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzipar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades. Yours very truly,

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AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Flushing (L. I.) Retail Butchers' Association is stirring up the collections matter and urging customers to pay up more promptly. President Sluiter and Secretary George W. Pople are keeping their hands on the helm.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Springfield, Mass., decided to keep open on Washington's birthday. But the markets on the Hill led off with a closing movement and carried the day.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., are pushing marketmen who are violating the city laws.

Director Evans and the superintendent of markets were waited upon by a committee from the association with a complaint against the butchers who sell meat in the Fourth street market on spaces outside of the markethouse. In discussing the matter, it came out that the law on the subject prohibits the sale of marketable goods, meaning produce, etc., on any space outside of the markethouse. But the butchers fear that its enforcement will drive away patronage, and will probably withdraw their complaint on this account.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Troy, N. Y., held their fourth annual entertainment and banquet at the Altruria Tuesday night of last week. It was the greatest affair of the kind ever held by this organization. D. J. Haley, national secretary, occupied the head of the table with National President Wm. G. Wagner and Manager Daniel E. Conway occupying the seats of honor. There was a numerous host. Among other things, Mr. Wagner in his speech said: "As far as the modern butcher is concerned this gathering indicates what he is. The city officials, the representative persons present, as well as the retail and wholesale dealers here to-night, show the importance of the association. To-day the butcher is a gentleman and a man. There was a time in New York when the butchers bought their live stock and killed it. To-day all that has passed away and we are merely butchers, not 'fleshers.' We buy and sell meat. I remember when the profits were large, and if the butcher sold two or three carcasses in a day he closed his shop at 1 o'clock and had the rest of the day to himself. Now it requires almost all of his time and undivided attention to make ends meet. The progress of the organization has been rapid.

"The association has done much for the modern butcher. It has taught him that the fellow on the next block is not a half bad fellow and hitherto he had thought him an enemy. The association has elevated the standing of the butcher. This intermingling is good for the men. The butcher directs banks, is prominent in churches and politics. You are particularly favored here in Troy in the strength of your association. New York city has about 5,000 butchers, and it would be difficult to gather them together. Yet the association has established a fat rendering plant and a calfskin association, which have resulted in much greater profits than could have been obtained by individual effort.

"I am more than pleased this evening at the evidence of good fellowship and feeling. I wish to congratulate your association on its success and evident prosperity."

The officers of the association are: President, Patrick E. DeLee; vice-president, Thos. O'Brien; secretary, Daniel J. Haley; treasurer, Fred. Hank; sergeant-at-arms, James A. Rattigan; trustees, John Smith, Arthur T. Smith, John J. Mitchell, John Sehlindwein and L. A. McCowen.

The meeting of the Marketmen's Association, of Boston, was called for Thursday by the following committee upon the credit agreement grievances:

C. H. Porter, T. D. Baker, Reuben Rush, W. S. Littlefield, C. S. Dempsey, G. F. Jewett, M. A. Hannon, E. Banks, L. H. Rhodes, E. A. Stevens, H. Curtis, Fred Bleiler, C. B. Woolley.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Schenectady, N. Y., gave their annual banquet Thursday night of last week at Dobermann's of that city. Ex-President Noah Harrison of the association was toastmaster. Among the speakers were L. P. Hart, L. C. Meeker, Charles Van Buren and W. D. Pickford. There were guests from Troy, Albany, Johnstown and other places.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Cleveland, O., had a pleasant evening of entertainment for its members' last week. They all enjoyed it much.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Topeka, Kan., are protesting to the general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad against the removal of the freight crews from that city to Argentine. Their absence causes a falling off in the meat shop trade.

** The Butchers' Benevolent Society, No. 1, of Camden, N. J., had all of the trade and more out at an enjoyable dance last week. Mr. and Mrs. J. Genther led the grand march. Nicholas Young and August Schord managed affairs on the floor. The other details were in the hands of the following efficient committees:

Committee of Arrangements—George J. Schneider, chairman; Gustav Kathner, secretary; Edward Schlorer, treasurer; Charles Buehler, Robert Vanterstraten, John Hurley, John Genther, August Schard, Nicholas Young, Harry Wolf, Jacob Ghang, John Yeager, Sr., George Horneff, Marshall Hutchinson, Gustav Leitz.

Trustees—George J. Schneider, Harry Wolf, Fred. Schard.

Reception Committee—Charles Helm, Henry Campbell, John Munter, Charles Ricker, Bernhard Schroeder, Adam Schlorer, George Rhinehart, Charles Smith, Isaac Bradley, John Carmany, Al. Blake, Al. Kemble, Gustav Schwoert, John Maier, Charles Stark, Washington Campbell.

AGAINST A PARCEL POST.

The following letter to us explains itself:

"At a regular meeting of the New York Retail Grocers' Union, held on February 5, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted relative to Senate Bill No. 1020, known as The Parcels Post Bill:

"Resolved, That the Retail Grocers' Union of New York, having a membership of nearly one thousand retail grocers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, strongly denounces and condemns Senate Bill No. 1020, popularly known as the Parcels Post Bill.

"Because it is designed to create a system of transportation which will be of great injury to retailers all over the country and a source of great loss to the Government; and

"Because it would postpone for a generation the hoped-for 1-cent letter postage, owing to the enormous losses that a charge of transporting a maximum of sixty pounds for 20 cents, for say 3,000 miles or proportionately, would entail.

"Resolved, That we present a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this State, and urge that they strenuously oppose the passage of Bill No. 1020.

"HENRY MINNERS, President.

"N. F. HENRY STURCKE, Secy."

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Ryttenberg has introduced in the Legislature a bill making it a misdemeanor to carry on any business under an assumed name.

Assemblyman Martin has also introduced a bill prohibiting the uses of trading stamps.

Game Laws Reported.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Assembly Game Laws Committee to-day reported favorably the following bills:

Mr. Marston—Fixing the close season for wild deer from Nov. 25 to Aug. 31, inclusive, and possession from Dec. 4 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.

Mr. Knapp—To prohibit the removal of game from the State under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Maher—Making it lawful to angle in Hempstead Bay, but prohibiting the uses of nets.

Mr. Metcalfe—Providing that no devices other than rakes and tongs, operated by hand only, shall be used in taking oysters and clams from the beds in Arthur Kill or in Staten Island.

Mr. Hallock—Making unlawful possession of part of a bird a misdemeanor.

SEND YOUR PICTURE.

One of the most ingenious methods of advertising devised in this shrewd age is that which is being set in motion by the Armour Soap Works at Chicago. It is a medallion portrait scheme which will at once appeal to the artistic taste and the needs of every home which desires a good soap and a good picture in a pretty and rich oval frame either for the wall or for the dresser. The medallion itself is about six inches in diameter. It is enclosed in an artistically designed lacquered brass frame about nine inches in diameter and having a foot rest with a rest at the back giving the picture an easel effect, or it can be hung upon the wall as a neat ornament. To make the appeal personal to the home and to add extra value to these medallion portraits the Armour Soap Works of Chicago will, for 25 cents in stamps and ten wrappers of either their Washing Powder, Floating White Soap and Tar Soap, or ten made up of some or all of them, make free of further charge and forward to the sender such a medallion picture made from any good cabinet photo which may be forwarded to the Soap Works. In this way the housekeeper who uses the Armour soaps can have most beautiful pictures of her family or any one else hung about the walls of her house or sitting upon the mantels and other places of her home. No expenses for frame or glass is required, as each portrait after its transfer to its metal disc is perfect in itself. This medallion is the latest advance in the photographic art. The scheme is simply this: You select a good cabinet photograph of yourself, or some one else, write your name and address on a sheet of paper, get ten wrappers as above, also 25 cents in postage stamps. Enclose the lot to the Armour Soap Works, Chicago, Ill. The company will, within two weeks, reproduce your picture in the medallion and mail the rich and valuable mantel ornament back to you along with the picture which you originally sent, and in as good condition as when it left you. Each medallion is a distinct copy of the photograph sent.

This is one of the most unique schemes which this ingenious age has produced for pushing trade. It demonstrates that the Armour outfit are a pretty rapid set of thinkers and a lively lot of hustlers. We don't mind giving the scheme away because there are thousands of our readers whose clothes need a good washing powder, whose toilets always require a fine bath or tar soap, and whose homes will look cosier with a family group of these handsome and rich looking medallion pictures. The cost is ridiculous for the value received and that is why the factory is turning out thousands of these artistic pictures weekly.

THE FARMER AND THE "BEEF TRUST."

Attorney-General Griggs told a story in New York a few days ago to show that the farmers are not so generally opposed to trusts as the average Populist would have the world believe. He said: "I met a farmer in Illinois. He had a thrifty and contented look. I asked him what he raised. He replied, 'Mostly fat cattle for the market.' I asked him about the 'beef trust.' He said: 'I suppose you might call me a part of it. Last year I was selling steers at \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Now I am getting \$7 per 100.' If some combination, either artificial or natural, should put up the price of wheat and corn, the farmers would feel quite serene over the situation.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th ST., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."

TELEPHONE No. 2468-18th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, March 3, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Dreyfus, Samuel, 870 Columbus Ave.; to C. Saehl (filed Feb. 24).....	\$250
Creutzburger, P., 180th & Park Ave.; to E. Marscheider (filed Feb. 24)....	47
Loehr, John, 204 E. 84th; to A. Buchholz (filed Feb. 26).....	100
Leis, Hy., 1463 Third Ave.; to N. Metzger (filed Feb. 27).....	300
Groth, C. H., 1893 Washington Ave.; to A. Rinschla (filed Feb. 27).....	400
Huter, John; to G. Gollschack (filed March 1).....	302

Bills of Sale.

Krauss, Otto, 968 First Ave.; to W. & A. Kramer (filed Feb. 27).....	\$300
Schiff, Charles, 2229 Second Ave.; to Selina Schiff (filed Feb. 28).....	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Moylan, Stephen A., 117 Bridge St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Feb. 28)...	\$285
Self, C. H., Bay Ridge Ave. and Third Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Feb. 28).....	195
Leaser Bros., 1463 Broadway; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R.) (filed Feb. 28)...	105
Lehner, Joseph, 187 Bridge St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R.) (filed Feb. 28)....	70

Bills of Sale.

Klingenbeck, Justin, 1122 Fulton St.; to Henry Ruby (filed Feb. 26).....	\$1,250
Oppenheimer, Benjamin, 1073 Fulton St.; to Caroline Oppenheimer (filed March 1).....	500

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, March 3, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Gottlieb & Schoeps, 1576 First Ave.; to M. Singer (filed Feb. 23).....	\$325
Zay, Cornel, 34 Second Ave.; to H. Hutten (filed Feb. 23).....	500
Zay, Cornel, 34 Second Ave.; to H. Hutten (filed Feb. 23).....	100
Schuneman, Gustav, 408 E. Fifteenth; to M. Levin (filed Feb. 23).....	48
Rosen Morris, 1326 Broadway; to L. Halms (filed Feb. 23).....	2,000

Brookman, C., 190 Bleecker; to H. Roffman (filed Feb. 24).....	200
Brandenburg, D., 2006 Second Ave.; to J. Friedman (filed Feb. 26).....	100
Beckman, Henry, 2159 Eighth Ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Feb. 27).....	18
Whiteberg & Freundlich, 159 Orchard; to W. Beckman (filed Feb. 28).....	50
Smith, Agnes H., 146 E. Fourteenth; to F. Bronson and others (R.) (filed Feb. 28).....	6,872
Kenney, C. & H. T., 776 Eighth Ave.; to Equitable Loan Ass'n (filed Feb. 28).....	110
Camp, W. E., 486 Sixth Ave.; to R. J. Dobbin (filed Feb. 28).....	400
Gruenter, J. R., 578 Hudson; to J. Rugler (filed Feb. 28).....	750
Puggire, Mary, 234 E. 108th; to G. Rossano & Bro. (R.) (filed Feb. 28)....	200
Belotta, R., Williamsbridge; to G. Rossano & Bro. (filed Feb. 28).....	50
Pecorillo, R.; to G. Rossano & Bro. (filed Feb. 28).....	200
Baum, Abraham, 218 E. Broadway; to S. Levin (filed March 1).....	250
Rathjens, Fred, 104 St. Nicholas Ave.; to C. Helmes (filed March 1).....	300

Bills of Sale.

Beck, George, 725 Eleventh Ave.; to F. Koster (filed Feb. 24).....	\$350
Cifaldi, M., 2483 Arthur Ave.; to R. Cifaldi (filed Feb. 24).....	300
Heinze, Albert, 523 W. Twenty-ninth; to Klatt & Semker (filed Feb. 26)....	275
Klatt & Semker, 529 W. Twenty-ninth; to Haase Bros. (filed Feb. 26).....	320
Koutzikras, Jas., 23 Roosevelt; to J. Rendos (filed Feb. 26).....	161
Schwarz, J. and L., 215 E. Houston; to S. S. Klar (filed Feb. 26).....	360
Muller, T. and F., 273 Ave. A; to C. Muller (filed Feb. 27).....	500
Freeclik, J. and M., 18 Market; to L. Katz (filed Feb. 28).....	275
Hinrickson, J. E., 171 E. Thirty-third; to C. Biels (filed March 1).....	538
Karovsky, Sam; to J. and Karovsky (filed March 1).....	300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hartig, John G., 357 Graham Ave.; to Miller & Gans (filed Feb. 23).....	\$336
Pullas, Nicholas, and S. Vanilas, 1 Bowery; to E. R. Biehler (filed Feb. 26).....	90
Risley, Horace, 330 Fulton St.; to Edward Indig (filed Feb. 27).....	300
Opperman, Henry, 60 Kingsland Ave.; to Frank Schenk (filed Feb. 28).....	413
Kahn, Samuel B., 356 Central Ave.; to S. A. Schöenberger & Co. (filed Feb. 28).....	175

Bills of Sale.

Embusch, Herman, 66 Second Ave.; to Chas. Dankers (filed Feb. 26).....	\$550
Cordes, Agnes, Crescent, cor. Hill St.; to Victor Burns (filed Feb. 27)....	950
Kahn, Samuel B., 356 Central Ave.; to Samuel Weissberger (filed Feb. 28)...	225
Kahn, Samuel B., 239 Myrtle Ave.; to Samuel Frank (filed Feb. 28).....	200
Schenk, Frank 60 Kingsland Ave.; to Henry Offerman (filed Feb. 28).....	800
Moser, Otto C., 1129 Broadway; to Henry and John Von Glahn (filed March 1).....	Nom.
Schreiner, John G., Fulton and Ashford Sts.; to Nicholas Hamcke (filed March 1).....	Nom.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT—Henry Bacon, meat, Hartford; dead—Bull & Hecks, Hartford, Rest., dissolved; succeeded by E. M. Hicks—William E. Jennings, Hartford, meat; style changed to JeJnnings Market Company—H. W. Platt, Bridgeport, meat; R. E. mortg., \$1,000.

GEORGIA—Mrs. S. Martin, Savannah, meat; Swinson Grocery Company succeed.

ILLINOIS—Charles R. Otto, Chicago, meat, etc.; succeeded by the Otto Grocery & Market Company—Molohon & Randall, Taylorville, Rest.; sold out.

INDIANA—Gideon Gemmer, Indianapolis, meat; R. E. Mortg., \$300.

IOWA—G. J. Dolezal, Toledo, meat, etc.; C. H. Tode succeeds—W. J. Kellogg, Corn- ing, produce; bill of sale, \$800.

KENTUCKY—Fred Krauth, Louisville, butcher, petition in bankruptcy.

MARYLAND—P. T. George & Co., Baltimore; provisions and lard; The P. T. George Company succeed.

MASSACHUSETTS—N. Gilles, Fitchburg, meat; sold out—C. A. Hallett, Mittineague, meat, etc.; assigned—J. A. Griswold, Boston; chattel mortgage, \$500 discharged—M. Pabueand, Boston, Rest.; bill of sale, \$550—J. P. & G. S. Ireland, Fitchburg, meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$350—McCully & Pierce, Fitchburg, meat, etc.; petition in bankruptcy—J. W. Heal, Lynn, provisions; petition in bankruptcy—Nichols Bros., Malden, provisions, etc.—E. R. Mehols individually sold R. E., \$8,000.

MICHIGAN—T. F. Arthur, Holly, meat; bill of sale, \$500—C. C. Seward, New Buffalo, meat; sold out—Thomas Watson, New Buffalo, meat; sold out—Edward Burton, Watervliet, meat; discontinued—Flattery Bros., Detroit, meat, etc.; chattel mortgage renewed, \$800—G. A. Smith, Yale, meat; chattel mortgage, \$325.

MINNESOTA—J. R. Sutphir, Duluth, meat; attachment suit, \$397.

MONTANA—McCarthy & Connell, Butte, meat; Connell dead.

OHIO—W. B. Curtis, Bellefontaine, Rest.; sold out—Cabill & Hutton, Bradner, meat; succeeded by Hutton & Dern—Charles H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, oils and grease; succeeded by the Charles H. Moore Oil Company—F. & W. Kramer, Springfield, meat; dissolved—L. N. Simon, Toledo, meat, etc.; discontinued—R. M. Reeder, West Cairo, meat, etc.; succeeded by Reeder & Huffman—Joseph Klar, Canal Dover, butcher; R. E. Mortg., \$1,000—John Baker, Defiance, meat; R. E. Mortg., \$400—J. D. Taylor, Frankfort, butcher; R. E. Mortg., \$600.

PENNSYLVANIA—C. W. Schmied, McKees Rocks, butcher; judgment, \$190—C. F. Bayer, Pittsburg, meats; execution, \$132—Henry Hotz, Pittsburg, butcher; executions, \$117.

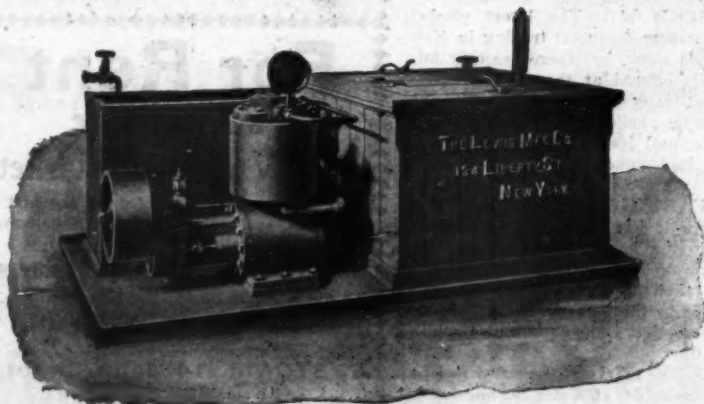
RHODE ISLAND—H. E. West, East Providence, meat, etc.; discharged chattel mortgage, \$500.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Louis Seel, Charleston, meat; R. E. deed, \$1,500; satisfied R. E. Mortg., \$1,300.

VERMONT—Sears & Roberts, Burlington, meat; succeeded by Frank R. Roberts.

WISCONSIN—P. Kathner, Manitowoc, meat; R. E. Mortg., \$2,000; R. E. Mortg., \$700, released—M. Gottschalk, Sr., Sheboygan, meat; warranty deed, \$300.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice

in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all set up, ready to operate, except power

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Havemeyer Building,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals for oils for the year 1900 for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, in conformity with samples and specifications, will be received at the central office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, March 12, 1900:

Twenty gallons of harness oil in 5-gallon cans; 10 gallons of hoof oil in 1-gallon cans; 7 barrels of lard oil, No. 1, winter pressed; 10 gallons neat foot oil in 5-gallon cans; 20 gallons sewing machine oil; 4 barrels sperm oil, No. 1, winter pressed.

The Department of Corrections of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, 148 East Twentieth street, New York city, calls for bids until Thursday, March 15, until 11 o'clock a. m., for one No. 64 Enterprise Mfg. Co.'s (Philadelphia) meat chopper. For Blackwell's Island butcher shop, 2 3/4-pound butchers' cleavers (Posters); 10 reams butchers' straw paper, 15x20.

PUERTO RICO'S TRADE.

The War Department has made public an important statement concerning the commerce of Puerto Rico for the two months ended August 31, 1899. In this statement it is shown that among the imports from the United States were hides and skins other than fur skins valued at \$1,477. Meat salt or pickled, valued at \$57,333; lard and tallow, at \$44,897; butter and oleomargarine, at \$6,253; cheese, \$4,062. Of the exports to the United States there was included hides and skins valued at \$339. The imports also included other and vegetable oils, valued at \$1,422.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL.

The House of Representatives has passed the Puerto Rico bill fixing the duty on products from that country at 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates. The Senate committee on Puerto Rico and the Pacific Islands has reported the House amendment, accepted it and incorporated it in the bill. In this shape the Puerto Rico bill will pass the Senate and become law. The above tariff rate is limited to two years' operation.

DISEASED MEATS IN BERLIN.

The Berlin (Germany) press has unearthed a meat scandal in that city.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been informed that the director of the sanitary slaughterhouse at the German capital has for years been secretly selling condemned and diseased meats to butchers.

MUST BUY LOCAL BEEF.

Assemblyman Geoghan has prepared a bill, introduced at Albany, which requires all State institutions to purchase local beef for the use of the inmates. This is for the purpose of shutting out the Western beef, which is quite generally used by State institutions.

One of the complaints of the Bath home trustees against Colonel Shepard was that he purchased Western beef. Colonel Shepard said it was a better grade of beef and could be had for less money.

Mr. Geoghan says his bill is not in the interest of the Bath butchers or any other butchers in particular, but for the encouragement of home industry generally.

The bill was reported favorably Thursday.

Mr. McKeown's bill in the Assembly providing for the appointment by the Board of Health in a city of the first class of four cold storage warehouse inspectors to examine all buildings used as cold storage warehouses and all food supplies stored therein, was reported favorably Wednesday.

Mr. Ryttenberg's bill in the Assembly making it a misdemeanor to carry on business under an assumed name, was reported favorably Wednesday.

Assemblyman Metzler, of Erie, has introduced a bill at Albany in the interests of the butchers of the State and dealers in live stock. It provides that the officers, boards, commissions and departments whose duty it is to purchase supplies for the maintenance of the inmates of public institutions supported by the State or a county or a city shall only purchase for the use of such institutions meats from animals slaughtered within the State. This bars out the dressed meat companies from other States.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.82	a	...
Prime steam	5.77	a	...
Neutral	5	a	...
Compound	5 1/2	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	0 1/2	a	...
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	47	a	50
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	45	a	44
Lard oil, No. 1	35	a	40
Lard oil, No. 2	30	a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra"	8 1/2	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	59	a	52
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	42	a	45
Tallow oil	48	a	50

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	6	a	...
No. 2	4 1/2	a	...
Edible tallow	6	a	...

GREASES.

Brown	4 1/2	a	...
Yellow	4 1/2	a	...
White, A	5 1/2	a	...
White, B	5	a	...
Bone	4 1/2	a	...

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/4	a	1 1/4
Inferior or black fat	1 1/4	a	2
Suet	3	a	...
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	20	a	41

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	37	a	38
Crude, in tanks	32	a	...
Butter oils, in barrels	40	a	...

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.10		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.90		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.85		
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	20.00		
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	18.00		
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	16.00		
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	14.00		
Ground raw bones	25.00		
Ground steam bones	19.00		

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1	\$200 a \$250	per ton	65-70 lb av
Horns	\$25.00 to \$28.00	per ton	
Round shin bones	\$58.00 to \$59.00	per ton	
Flat shin bones	\$41.00 to \$43.00	per ton	
Thigh bones	\$130.00 per ton		90-100 lb av

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
Spare ribs	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Trimmins	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Boston butts	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
Cheek meat	8	a	8 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 1/2	a	...
White, clarified sugar	5 1/2	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 1/2	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	80	a	...
Lard, tierces	90	a	...

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—The latest market does not show new features; trading in New York continues slack, but there are only lots of 100 barrels offered at the current inside prices, and not many sellers of these, although 200 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, sold for March at 37c, and 100 bbls. do. for May at 37 1/2c. The undertone of affairs is quite strong.

OLEO-STEARINE has at length settled to 6 1/2c, at which it has been sold for export, as well as to the home trade to an extent about cleaning up the offerings here, or 100,000 pounds taken by exporters at 6 1/2c, and 200,000 pounds by the home trade at 6 1/2c. It is reported here that Chicago has also sold a large lot at 6 1/2c.

TALLOW.—The market has settled to 5 1/2c for city in hogheads, at which 50 hogheads were sold, and which fixed the settling price,

5 1/2c, for about 225 hogheads delivered to the home trade. The local soap demands are very light. But any return of export demand would soon cause a reaction. The exporters really want to buy but think by holding off they can get the market a little more in their favor.

Favors Barren Island Bill.

Albany, March 1.—The Senate Cities' Committee to-day recommended for passage Senator Wagner's bill to prohibit the reduction of garbage on Barren Island. There was no dissent to the report.

Business

Opportunities

FOR SALE.

Prosperous Wholesale Provision Business with large retail trade, within Greater New York, situated on L. I. R. R. track. Splendidly adapted for pork-packing; also, ice-box 16 x 21; building and fixtures almost new. Will be sold by owner, who desires to go into another business. Reasonable figures both for the business and for lease of property. First-class chance for the right man. Address, M. K. D., Box 45, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

POSITION WANTED

as Superintendent or General Manager of fat melting and rendering establishment. Eighteen years practical experience in manufacture and sale of tallow, stearine, oleo, fertilizers or other by-products, like glycerine, lanoline, anhydrous ammonia, etc., bleaching and refining greases, oleomargarine, hides, skins, pelts and wool. Would go anywhere. Would manage for fat melting associations. Address, P. J. F., Box 222, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

For Rent

Packhouse and Wholesale Market

A building specially erected for the packinghouse and wholesale meat business, having smoke house, etc.




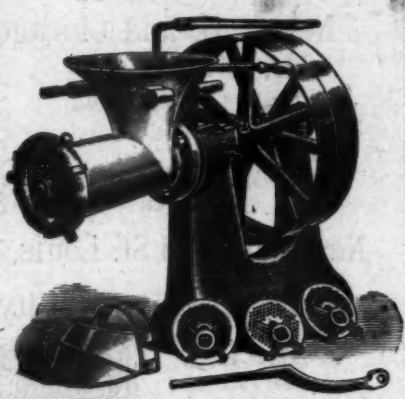





Grand location for Retail business

An old stand in one of the best localities.

133 Eldridge St., New York.

ADDRESS

F. STORM, 14 John Street,
or, JANITOR ON PREMISES.

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 <p>Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver</p>	 <p>TINNED</p>	 <p>Smoked Beef Shaver</p>
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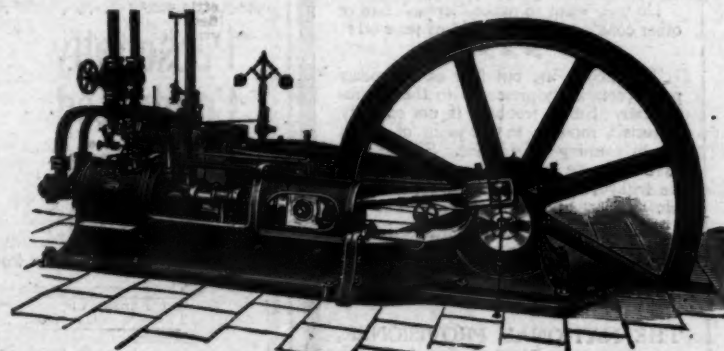
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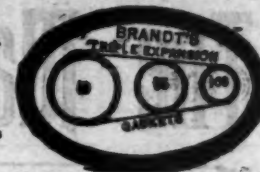
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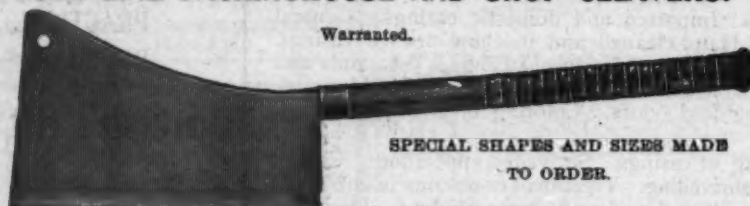
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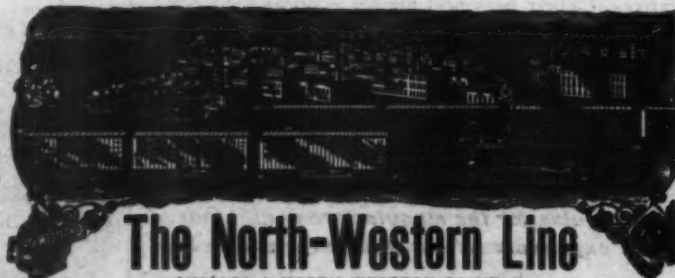
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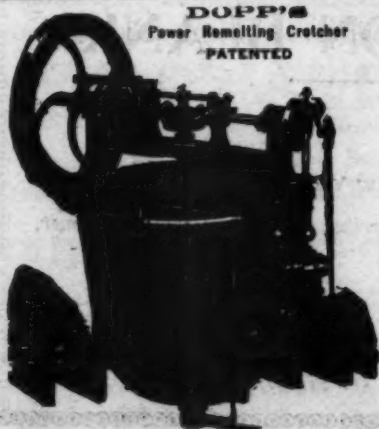
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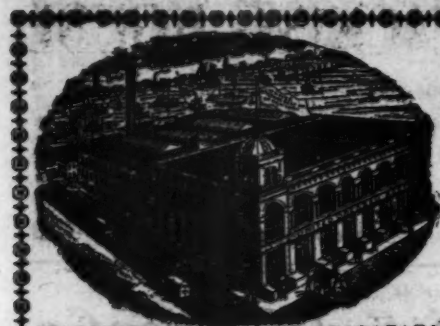
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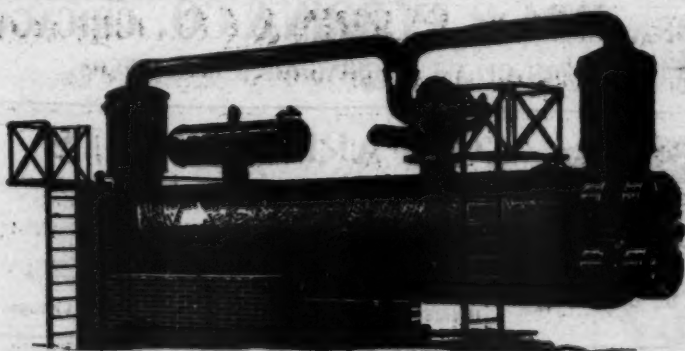
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You may examine it at your freight depot and if you find it the equal of any fire-proof combination lock iron and steel safe made and about one-third the price charged by others for the same size and grade, pay your freight agent our special factory price and freight charges, less the \$5.00 cash with order; otherwise return it at our expense and we will return your \$5.00. 100-lb. combination lock safe for the home, \$6.50; 100-lb. office and store safe, \$12.50; 200-lb., \$19.50; 250-lb., \$22.50; 300-lb., \$25.00; 350-lb., \$27.50; 400-lb., \$30.00; 450-lb., \$32.50; 500-lb., \$35.00; 600-lb., \$37.50; 700-lb., \$40.00; 800-lb., \$42.50; 900-lb., \$45.00; 1000-lb., \$47.50; 1200-lb., \$50.00; 1500-lb., \$55.00; 2000-lb., \$60.00; 2500-lb., \$65.00; 3000-lb., \$70.00; 3500-lb., \$75.00; 4000-lb., \$80.00; 4500-lb., \$85.00; 5000-lb., \$90.00; 6000-lb., \$100.00; 7000-lb., \$110.00; 8000-lb., \$120.00; 9000-lb., \$130.00; 10000-lb., \$140.00; 12000-lb., \$150.00; 15000-lb., \$165.00; 20000-lb., \$180.00; 25000-lb., \$195.00; 30000-lb., \$210.00; 35000-lb., \$225.00; 40000-lb., \$240.00; 45000-lb., \$255.00; 50000-lb., \$270.00; 60000-lb., \$285.00; 70000-lb., \$300.00; 80000-lb., \$315.00; 90000-lb., \$330.00; 100000-lb., \$345.00; 120000-lb., \$360.00; 150000-lb., \$375.00; 200000-lb., \$390.00; 250000-lb., \$405.00; 300000-lb., \$420.00; 350000-lb., \$435.00; 400000-lb., \$450.00; 450000-lb., \$465.00; 500000-lb., \$480.00; 600000-lb., \$495.00; 700000-lb., \$510.00; 800000-lb., \$525.00; 900000-lb., \$540.00; 1000000-lb., \$555.00; 1200000-lb., \$570.00; 1500000-lb., \$585.00; 2000000-lb., \$600.00; 2500000-lb., \$615.00; 3000000-lb., \$630.00; 3500000-lb., \$645.00; 4000000-lb., \$660.00; 4500000-lb., \$675.00; 5000000-lb., \$690.00; 6000000-lb., \$705.00; 7000000-lb., \$720.00; 8000000-lb., \$735.00; 9000000-lb., \$750.00; 10000000-lb., \$765.00; 12000000-lb., \$780.00; 15000000-lb., \$795.00; 20000000-lb., \$810.00; 25000000-lb., \$825.00; 30000000-lb., \$840.00; 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